GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REFERENCE BOOK

CONTAINING

APPENDICES L AND M OF THE PRINTING MANUAL

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF OFFICERS, DRAFTING CLERKS, TYPISTS, PROOF-READERS AND PRINTERS IN DEALING WITH OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND MANUSCRIPTS FOR THE PRESS

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PRESS

1917

CONTENTS.

NOTE

THE following extracts referring to the Printing Manual approved by Government in G O No 207, Public, dated 26th February 1917, will indicate the object of this compilation —

"41 Spelling and transliteration of Anglo-vernacular terms, names of places, persons, etc, in manuscripts sent to the press should be uniformly in accordance with the recognized system and the instructions in Appendix M, the use of symbols other than those which denote the long and short vowel being discontinued in ordinary publications When the work of several writers is to appear in one publication (such as enclosures to a report) all spellings should be edited and made uniform with the body of the publication before the manuscript is sent to the press This applies also to the use of capitals, italics, punctuation, unusual or technical abbreviations, side headings, notes, chapter and section headings, etc, and to the form of official address used in correspondence Unless special instructions are given on the signed memorandum which accompanies the work when it is first sent to the press, or the work is one of special series, subsequent alterations of 'style' in the proof by the author will not be attended to by the press"

"All matter which has to be printed should be carefully and completely edited before it is sent to the press" As much of official correspondence may appear in print, it is desirable that the same care should be observed with ordinary letters as with reports, etc, written specially for the press

"An author or editor is of course, entitled to insist on his personal idiosyncrasies when he pays for the printing, but in Government work uniformity and system are desirable if mistakes, delay and waste of money are to be avoided, though differences in opinion are not nearly so expensive or numerous as the changes caused by carelessness or lack of thought" If for special reasons any deviation from the standard style is required, no matter how small, for a particular work the press should be instructed to 'follow copy,' and the department concerned, and not the press, will then be responsible for the accuracy and uniformity of the printed matter

This publication follows the arrangement of the widely used English and American lists adapted to the conditions of Southern India The spellings of place and personal names as well as the

system of transliteration incorporated herein, have long been sanctioned by Government, after much consideration by experts, though neglected by typists, etc., for whom they were prescribed. For the English words and compounds which admit of alternative spellings or which are frequently misspelt or misused, the style of the Oxford New English Dictionary has been followed generally with few exceptions. In the case of Anglo-vernacular terms an attempt has been made to codify the most popular spellings of the present day, marked letters being restricted as far as possible, for the convenience of the typist and printer. The notes on the use of italic, capitals, punctuation marks, etc., are not exhaustive but merely embody some of the rules of the Oxford Dictionary and the typographical practices of the majority of the leading English presses on those details about which there has been much inconsistency in local usage in the past.

Copies of this compilation modified for the use of local boards, municipalities and others who correspond with Government or who do much writing or printing in which uniformity is desirable can be purchased at As. 2–6 per copy.

APPENDIX L.

PROOF CORRECTING.

1. The signs and abbreviations commonly used to indicate the corrections to be made in a proof are given on the next page. They should be adopted for all works sent to the Government Presses, as time will be saved and greater accuracy will be ensured.

2. Every correction should be marked neatly in ink in the margin of the proof exactly opposite the line in which the correction is to be made. All corrections to be made in the left half of the page should be written in the left-hand margin of the proof with the first correction written nearest the edge of the paper, the second alteration in the same line being by its side to the right nearer the type, the third on the inner side of the second and so on till the middle of the line is reached, when the corrections in the right half are written in the right margin but in inverse order, the first alteration in the same line being made close to the print, the second on the outer side of the first in a line with it, the third still nearer the edge of the paper and so on with the remainder, as shown in the ninth line of the specimen proof on the next page. In each case a ∧ or other mark is made in the line to indicate the place where the correction marked in the margin is to be made. It is important that this order is followed and that a long / stroke is placed after every correction written in the margin, except those which are indicated by special signs. While every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, the press takes no responsibility for corrections not written in ink in the margin.

3. Corrections to be made in two or more pages or in several places in the same page must be repeated in full in every case. Corrections referred to in a separate note or letter cannot be attended to as there is no staff available to transfer them to the proofs. *The proof is taken as the sole guide in the press.*

4. When it is necessary to transfer matter from one page to another the change should be marked in both pages. The proofs should not be cut up in such cases nor when any matter is deleted.

5. Nothing should be written against the printed matter on a proof except to show individual corrections. Any special instructions or remarks should be encircled and, if possible, written with ink of a different colour, otherwise the compositors may incorporate such remarks in the text. Instructions as to the number of copies required, etc., should, except for confidential work, be given only on the signed memorandum sent with the proof.

6. It is particularly requested that queries made by the press on a proof may be settled before the proof is returned, as the press will assume that the matter is correct if no reply is given. The press is not responsible for questioning the accuracy of a statement, etc. Deviations from copy will be made by the press only where there are palpable errors in dates, spelling, or of style, and when it is evident that there has been no attempt at systematic punctuation, spelling, etc., as prescribed in this publication.

CORRECTED PROOF.

Good proofs.

There is a practice in many offices of senping out uncorrected proofs. Those which do this plead that it saves time and give a customer an idea of the appearance of his matter. Still other offices send out proofs, whether corrected or uncorrected, which are on common paper, and without regard to margin. The recipient is ashamed to show it, and makes the marks he finds necessary with haste, hoping that he will receive no others looking like it. Both practices are wrong. If time could be afforded, the printer before it became necessary to put it in the hands of the messenger. Proofs not are intended for tyros to practise upon, and experience shows that ninety-nine per cent of business men cannot tell whether the work has been done properly or not; if a sheet or galley be given them, they correct a portion of the printers errors the remainder being invisible to their eyes. But they do see many faults in workmanship, although they are unable to indicate why they seem wrong it weakens their belief in the ability of the printer for they are unable to discriminate between the errors that he is certain to see and those which he will probably overlook. The latter will form a very small fraction of the whole, but the outsider cannot judge of this.

He sees a wrong figure in his address, a turned letter elsewhere, a couple of leds between some lines when one in other places, or he may notice a wrong name. These errors diminish his confidence. If a proof has been taken upon good paper, with care, the author can at least imagine how his work will appear, so far as the type is concerned. There is a certain pleasure in seeing ones productions in print, as may be witnessed everywhere. *Distinguished* literary men are not exempt from this weakness, as Dickens and Jerrold both showed. How great, then, to such men must appear the deformities of a proof which, while pretending to set forth their very words, g i v e s them something entirely different, or at least disfigures the page with bad and turned letters, wrong founts, and

* Fisher's *Letterpress Printing*, page 333.

MATTER AS CORRECTED *

GOOD PROOFS

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* Fisher's *Letterpress Printing*, page 333

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The numbers are of course merely for reference to these remarks and are not marked on the proof.

Reference No. on specimen proof.	Instructions conveyed to compositor.
1.	Turn the letter round, it is upside down.
2.	Delete or take out the letter or word through which the stroke is made.
3.	Substitute the letter or word written in the margin of the proof. The diagonal stroke, termed the separatrix, is placed after most corrections to keep them apart.
4.	Insert the letter, word, etc., written in the margin in the place indicated by the caret.
5.	Insert a space. This mark indicates the normal or thick space; a single † mark may be made when a thin space is required; a ‡ mark for a middle space, and ⋕ for an en space. The mark for the thin and middle space, respectively, are distinguished from the single dagger † and double dagger ‡ by the reference marks being followed by the diagonal stroke.
6.	Insert space equal in ems to the number of spaces written in the margin; thus, □ one em, □□ two ems, □□□ three ems, etc. An em is a space equal to the depth of the type.
7.	A portion of the manuscript too long to be written on the proof has been omitted; refer to the manuscript.
8.	Close up the letters; no space is required.
9.	Transpose the marked portions. When more than three words are to be transposed their correct position may be indicated by figures.
10.	Begin a new paragraph.
11.	Join up the matter; a new paragraph is not required.
12.	Let it stand. The dots are marked only under words or letters which have been struck out in error but which are to remain as they are without alteration.
13.	Insert a full stop.
14.	Insert an apostrophe. The curve is attached to the separatrix or / stroke to distinguish this punctuation point from the comma. All superior characters, such as * 1 2 a b ”, printed near the top of the line are marked in a similar manner and, conversely, those below the line as in chemical equations have a curve above them.
15.	Insert quotation marks.
16.	Insert a hyphen.
17.	Insert a one-em dash or line. The horizontal stroke should be longer and the vertical stroke shorter for an em dash than for an en or half em dash; thus, |—|. For longer dashes the line written should be marked off by short lines; thus, |—|—| 2 ems, |—|—|—| 3 ems, |—|—|—|—| 4 ems.

Reference No on specimen proof	Instructions conveyed to compositor
18	Insert a comma All other punctuation marks, except the full stop and 'superiors,' should have the separatrix attached like letters
19	Push down the space which is level with the type face, making an unnecessary black mark Should these be numerous the part of the page in which they appear may be encircled
20	Equalize the spacing Take some space from the place marked ⌊ and add it to the places marked /
21	Change the imperfect type
22	Substitute a 'ligature (joined letters) for the single letters The single ‿ sign is made under the letters which are written in such cases, as distinguished from the 'close up' sign (*No 8*) ⁀ which occurs in the margin by itself This is a technical detail to be attended to by the press
23	Bring the words out to the end of the line, no indention is required When words are to be indented the mark ⊏ is used to indicate that the line is to be set back to the place indicated by the perpendicular portion of the sign or No 6 sign may be inserted, or the word 'Indent' may be written in the margin
24	Place the words in the middle of the line
25	The spacing (or word division) is incorrect Take over the letters marked to the preceding (or following) lines to make the lines end where the marks are made
26	The lines are bent or letters have slipped, put them straight
27	Insert space between the lines The number or kind of leads should be specified by the professional reader only For spaces deeper than 7 thick leads the depth is expressed in 'ems of one sixth inch
28	The line is loose and the type is 'off its feet
29	Take the lines cut off by the mark 'over' to the following or 'back' to the preceding page as the case may be This is a technical detail always left to the press
30	Insert a line
31	Alter the words underlined into italic, one straight line
32	" " " " small capitals, two lines
33	" " " " capitals, three lines
	" " " " clarendon, antique or any other special type, a single waved line, thus ~~~ ~~~~~~, with the name of the type written in the margin
34	Change the words underlined to roman or ordinary type
35	Alter to lower case or small letters
36	A wrong fount, substitute a letter of the correct face
37	Reset in the type named Abbreviations are used thus Br for Brevier, P for Pica, 10 pt for 10 point, etc

APPENDIX M.

STYLE FOR SPELLING, TRANSLITERATION, PUNCTUATION, ETC.

NOTE.—The style laid down in this appendix applies to all work sent to the press for printing, unless, for special reasons, the press is requested to follow 'copy,' in which case the department concerned will be responsible for accuracy and uniformity.

SPELLING.

In the absence of special instructions the spelling in these lists is to be adopted by typists, clerks, copyists, compositors and proof-readers, except in reprints, legal work, communications of other Governments and of the Secretary of State, even if the style of the whole work is not uniform. Enclosures, etc., from officials of the Madras Government improperly prepared are to be edited in accordance with the style prescribed here before they are sent to the press.

Alternative or difficult spellings.—The following list includes the spelling to be followed for words which admit of two or more ways or which are frequently mis-spelt, and of homonyms often improperly used, excluding the terminations 'able,' 'ible,' 'ise,' 'ize,' 'or,' or 'our,' and foreign and vernacular words and phrases which will be found in separate lists in this manual to which reference should also be made:—

abate, abating §
abattoir
abhorrence, -red, [rent*
above-board
above-cited
abovesaid
abridgment (not ge)
abscissa (pl. -æ)
abscission †
absence
absorbent *
abstersion
abstinence
abut, -ted, -ting ‡
abysmal
abyss
accede, -r
accessary
accessory
accommodate
accompanist
achieve ‡‡
acknowledgment
acquirement
acquit, -tal, -tance, -ted, -ting ‡
adaptable
addorsed
adherence, -ent *
adhesion
adieu (pl. -x) ¶
adjudgment
Adjutant-Generals ||
admission
ado
advancement

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* Nearly all others of the same kind not included here end in 'ant,' 'ance,' or 'ancy.'

† Most words of this class not in this list take 'tion.'

‡ This list contains examples of, and deviations from, the rule that words of one syllable (and words of more syllables when the accent is on the last syllable) ending with a consonant preceded by one vowel usually double that consonant on adding 'ed' or 'ing.'

§ This follows the rule that words ending with single 'e' omit it when 'ing' is added. The principal exceptions are noted in this list.

|| With a few exceptions, civil titles have 's' added to the first part for the plural, and military titles generally have the 's' at the end of the second part.

¶ Similar cases of nouns of foreign origin in frequent use which still follow the inflexion of those languages and not the rule for English words are included here.

** The principal exceptions to the rule that the plural of nouns ending in 'o' with a consonant preceding the 'o' is formed by adding 'es' are included in this list. Others and those with a vowel before the 'o' take 's.'

†† This list contains all the more common compounds with 'man' the plurals of which are formed by adding 's' and not by the termination 'men.'

‡‡ The position of 'i' in this class of words may be known by remembering that when the derivative noun ends in 'tion' the verb is spelt with 'ei,' otherwise it is 'ie.'

§§ 'k' is usually added to 'c' before terminations beginning with 'e,' 'i' or 'y.'

advertency, -ent
advertisement
Advocates-General ‖
ægis
æolian
æon
aerated
aerial
aerie
aeronaut
aeroplane
Æsop
æsthetic
ætiology
affluence, -ent
afield
afterwards
aftward
ageing
aggrandizement
aggrieve ‡‡
aglow
agree, -ing
agriculturist
aigrette
ail (ale, beer)
a-kimbo
albino (pl. -s) **
albumen (of egg)
albumin
alchemy
alienation
align, -ment
alkali
allege
allegory
all fours
allot, -ted, -ting
all right
almanac
alter (altar, table)
altogether (but all together in a body)
alumnus (pl. alumni)¶
amanuensis (pl. -es)
ambidexterity
Ameer
ammeter
amortize
ampere
amuck
amyl (alcohol)
anæmia
anæsthetic
analys/e -is (pl. -es)
ancestress (not -trix)
ancient
ancillary
aneurism
aniline
animalculum (pl. -a)
ankle (not -cle)
annulment (one l)
anomalous
ante-act
antecedence, -ency
antechamber
anterior
ante-room
antithesis (pl. -es)
anybody (two words, any number)
anyhow
anyone (two words, of a number)
anything
anywhere
apophthegm
apostasy
appal, -led, -ling
appanage
apparatus (pl. also)
apparel, -led, -ling
apparent
appendix (pl. -ices) ¶
appraise (but apprise, to inform)
aqueduct
arc (but ark, ship)
arcanum (pl. -a)
archæology
archidiaconal
ardent
Argentinian
armadillos **
armful
arrack
arrow-root
arrow-toothed
artisan
artist (-e, performer)
asafœtida
asbestos
ascendancy *
ashlar
ashore
aspirate (-erate, roughen)
assassin
athenæum
atlas
attar (not otto)
Attorneys-General ‖
aught (ought, cipher)
augur (auger, tool)
auntie
auto-infection
auto-inoculation
auto-intoxication
automaton (pl. -a)
automobile
avid (greedy)
aweing
awesome
awful
awhile, adv.
ax
axis (pl. -es)
ay (always)
aye (yes)

bade (past of bid)
bail (bale, bundle)
balk (not au)
ball (bawl, shout)
ballot, -ed, -ing
bandoleer
banjo (pl. -s)
banneret (law), -te
banns
banquet, -ed, -ing
banyan
Barbados
bare (bear, animal)
bark (ship)
barouche
barque (bark, of tree)
barrage
barrel, -led, -ling
barren (Baron, title)
basin
basis (pl. -es)
baton
battalion
battledore
bay (Bey, Governor)
bayonet, -ed, -ing
bazaar
beach (beech, tree)
beat (beet, plant)
bedroom
beer (bier for dead)
befall
beg, -ged, -ging ‡
behoof
behove
beldam
belief ‡‡
believe

bell (belle, lady)
belligerent
beneficence
benefit, -ed, -ing
benevolence
benumb
benzene
benzol
benzoline
bereavement
besiege ‡‡
bethrall
bevel, -led, ling
biannual (half-year)
biased
biennial (two-yearly)
bigot, -ed, -ing †
bijou (pl. -x)
bilious
billet, -ed, -ing
bindery [place)
birth (berth, sleeping
bistre (pigment)
bivouac, -ked, -king§§
bi-weekly
blanket, -ed, -ing
blissful
blizzard
blond (f. -e)
blouse
blueing
bluey
bluish
boar, bore, boor
bodice
bogie (truck)
bogy (goblin)
bonanza
bonnet, -ed, -ing
bookbinding
book-learned
booze (boose, stall)
boulder
Brahma (deity)
brahma (fowl)
braise (cook), braze
(to solder)
brake (break, de-
brand-new [stroy)
Brazilian
breach
breech, of gun
bric-à-brac
bridal (-dle, harness)
brier-root
Britannia
broach
brooch (ornament)
browse
bryony
Buddha
buddhi (intelligence)
Buddhism
Buddhist
budget, -ed, -ing
buffalo (pl. -es)
buffet, -ed, -ing
bulrush
burden (not th)
bureau (pl. -x)
burglar
burnt (burnt lime, etc.)
but (butt with head)
by and by
by-election
bygone
by-lane
by-law
byname
bypath
by-play
by-product
by-road
by the by
by-way
byword
cactus (pl. -i)
caddis (larva)
calcareous (not -ious)
calendar (-er, to
smooth)
caliph
calligraphy
calliper
caltrop
calyx (pl. -ices)
cancel, -led, -ling
cannon, -ade
canon (law or rule)
cañon (Spanish)
canst
can't
canto (pl. -s) **
canvas (n.)
canvass (v.)
capital (chief, money)
capitol (edifice)
carafe
carat (-et, mark)
carburetted
carcass (not -se)
cargo (pl. -es)
carol, -er, -ing
carpet, -ed, -ing
carrot (root)
cartography
casein
cashmere (fabric)
catamaran
catarrhine
catalytic
cat's paw (nautical)
cauldron
caulk
caviare
cavil, -led, -ling
cayman (pl. -s)
cede (but seed, grain)
ceiling
celluloid
celtic
centipede
centre, -ed, -ing (cen-
tering, framing)
cerulean
champagne (wine)
champaign
channel, -led, -ling
chant
char, -red, -ring
chassis
cheetah
cheque (on bank)
chequered career
chestnut
chic (style)
chick (blind)
Chile (but, Chilean)
chillness
chilly (chilli, plant)
chirrup, -ed, -ing
chock-full
chrysal/is (pl. -ides)
chutney
cider
cinchona
cipher
circumference
circumflexion
claimant
clamant
clarinet, -tist
clench (but clinch
clerestory [argument)
clinic
clinometer
clique
cliquism

cloak (not cloke)
cloth (pl. -s)
clothe (v.)
clothes (n.)
clue (clew, of sail)
coagul/um (pl. -a)
coalesce
cocaine
coconut
cod/ex (pl. -ices)
coefficient
coercion
coeval
coexist
coextensive
cognizance
coheir (f. -ess)
coherence, -ent
cohesion
coincidence, -ent
colander
colic, -ky
collapsible
coloration (see '-or')
colour
colourist
coma (pl. -æ)
combat, -ed, -ing
come-at-able
commit, -ted, -ting
commonplace
commonsense (as adj. only use hyphen)
compel, -led, -ling
competence, -ent
complacent (complaisant, obliging)
complement (fullness)
completion
complexion
compliment (praise)
compulsion
concede
conceive
concur, -red, -ring
condescension
condolence
confer, -red, -*ring*
conference
confession
confidant (f -e)
confident (positive)
confidence
confirm
confluence, -ent
conform
connexion
conning
connivence
consensus
consequence, -ent
consistence, -*ent*, -*cy*
constituent
constrained
consular
contemporary
conterminous
continence, -ent
contract, -ed, -ion
control, -led, -ling
Controller (Comptroller, India Treasury)
convenience
conversion
cony
coolie, -s
co-operate, -tive
co-ordinate
copier
coquet (-tte, n., f. -te)
coquet, -ting, -tish
co-respondent (joint)
cornfield
corollary
corpulence, -ent
corralling
correlat/e, -ive
correspond, -ence
correspondent (writer)
corrupt, -ed, -ion
corrupter
corslet
corvette
cosy
cotillion
cottar (-er, pin)
council (body), -lor
counsel, -led, -ling
counter-attack
courtesan
court martial
courts martial
cousin-german
cousins-german
cranium (pl. -a)
creak (creek, n.)
cricket, -ing
criteri/on (pl. -a)
critic (person), -ize
critique
crotchet, -ed, -*ing*, -*y*
crosier
crucifixion
cruse (jar)
crystallized
Cuban
cumul/us (pl. -i)
cuneiform
currency
current (-ant, fruit)
curricul/um (pl. -a)
curtsy
cyclopædia
cyst
dacoit
dam (bank)
damn (*condemn*)
dais
datum (-pl. a)
daybreak
day (Dey, governor)
dead lock
dear (deer, animal)
debarkation
debonair
deceit ‡‡
deceive
decern (discern, see)
declaration
declension
decolour (decolorize)
decrepit
decursion
defence
defer, -red, -rer, -ring
deflexion
delinquent, -ency
demarcation
demesne
demurred
dengue
dependent, -ence
dependence
deponent
depositary, person (depository, place)
depulsion
deshabille
desiccate, -d
desideratum (pl. -a)
desistance
despise (not di-)
despondency, -ent
desuetude
detector
deterrent
develop, -ment
devilling

dhow
diaconate
diæresis
dialyse
diameter
diarrhœa
didos
differ, -ence
diffidence, -ent
diffluent
diglot
dike
dilettante (pl. -i)
diligence
dimension
dinghy
disbursement
discolour, -ed, -ment
discoloration
discomfit, -ed, -ing
discomforted
disconnexion
discreet, prudent (dis-
  crete, separate)
discussion
dishevelled
disk
dispatch
dispensary
dissension
distension
distil
distrait (f. -e)
disyllable
divers (-e, different)
divest
divulsion
docket, -ed, -ing
doggerel
doleful
dolman (pl. -s)
domino (pl. -s), mask
dominoes (game)
dose (doze, sleep)
dote, dotage
drachm
draft (rough sketch)
draftsman (of docu-
  ments)
dragoman (pl. -s)
draught (air, drink)
draught-board
draughtsman (of
  [plans)
drier, -est
drop, -ped, -ping
drought (scarcity)

dryly
dry-rot
duel, -ling
dullness
duly
duodecimo (pl. -s)
duress
dyeing (colouring)
dying (expiring)
dynamo (pl. -s)
echelon
echoes
ecstasy
ecstatic
eerie
efficiency, -ent
effluxion
effluvium (pl. -a)
egoistical
electro-galvanize
elicit (ill-, unlawful)
ellipsis (pl. -es)
embargo (pl. -es)
embark
embarkation
embarras, n. (-s, verb)
embassage
embed, -ded, -ding
embezzlement
embitter
embolden
emboss
embouchement
embowelled
embower, -ed
embrasure
embroil
embryo (pl. -s)
emeritus (pl. -i)
emersion
emigrant, out (immi-
  into place)
emigration (immi-
  moving in)
eminence, -ent, -ency
empanel, -led, -ling
emphasis (pl. -es)
empirical (experi-
  ment)
empori/um (pl. -a)
enamel, -led, -ler, -ling
encase
enclasp
enclave
enclose, enclosure
encrust

encumber
endorse, -e, -r, -
endow, -ed
enfeeblement
enfranchisement
engagement
engraft
engrain
engross, -ed
enlargement
enrol, -led, -ler
enrolment
ensconce
ensheath
ensuing
ensure (make saf
  insure (financial)
  assure (life)
enthral, -led, -ling
enthrone, -d
entrap, -ped (not in-
entrench, -ment, -ed
entrust
envelop, v. (-e, noun)
enveloped
envelopment
epaulet, -ted
equal, -led, -ling
equalization
equipage
equipped
equivalent
equivoque
erratum (pl. -a)
escheat
Eskimo (pl. -s)
estoppel
estrangement
eucalyptus (pl. -i)
eulogium
euphemism
euphuism
evasion
evermore
everyday
every one
everything
everyway
everywhere
evulsion
exaggeration
exceed
excellence (pl. -s)
Excellen/cy (pl. -cies)
excerpt

Ex coupon
excursion
existence, -ent
expanse (space)
expediency, -ent
expense
expulsion
externally
exude, exudation
eye, -ing
eyewitness

facet, -ed, -ing
facula (pl. -æ)
fæcal
faggot
faint (fe- pretence)
fair (fare, food)
fairway
faithful, -ly
fantasy
farinaceous
farrago
farther (distance)
feculence, -ent
feldspar
fellah (pl. -een)
fencing
ferret, -ed, -ing
ferrule
fetid
fetor
fez (pl. -es)
fiasco (pl. -s)
fibrilla (pl. -æ)
fibrin
fidget, -ed, -ing, -ily
filigree
fillet, -ed, -ing
fillip, -ed, -ing
finicking
first-hand
fistula
fizz
fledgeling
flee (flea, insect)
flexion
floatage
floculence, -ent
flotation
flotsam
flourished
fluky
flunkey
fluorspar
flyer
focus, -ed, ing, -es
fœtus
foggy, misty
fogy, -ies
forbade
forbear
foregone
forehead
forejudge (for- law)
foretell
for ever
forgo
forte (fort, building)
forth (fourth, ordinal)
formula (pl. -æ)
foundry
fourfold
fraudulent, -ence
freeze (frieze, cloth)
frenzy
fresco (pl. -es)
frolic, -ked, -king
frowsy
fuchsia
fuelled
fulcrum (pl. -a)
fulfil, -led, -ling
fullness
fungus (pl. -i)
further (addition to)
fuse, -e, fusil
fusilier
fusillade

gaby
gage (gauge, measure)
gaiety
gaily
gallipot (jar)
galipot (resin)
gallon
gallop, -ed, -ing (galop, dance)
gambol, -led, -ling
garish
garlic, -ky
gasolene
gaucho (pl. -s)
gauntlet (glove)
gelatin
genealogical
genius/ (pl. -es, also genii)
genus (pl. -genera)
genre (art)
genuflexion
German (pl. -s) ††
get-at-able
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gibbet, -ed, -ing
gibe
gild (guild, a society)
gilt (guilt, culpability)
gimlet
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glazier (-zer, polisher)
gloss (but gloze over)
glue, -y ; gluing
gneiss
goal
godmother
God-fearing
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good-bye
good day
good humour
good-humoured
gossip, -ed, -er, -ing
gouge
gourmand
grandam
granddaughter
grandmother
grand-nephew
greasy
great (grate, sound)
grey, greyish
grievous
grisly (grizzly bear)
grovel, -led, -ling, -ler
gruesome
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guttural
gymkhana
gymnasium (pl. -a)

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hæmatite
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hair (hare, animal)
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half-dozen (half a dozen)
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half-inch (half an inch)
half-way
hallo!
halo (pl. -es)
handful
handicap, -per, -ping

dhow
diaconate
diæresis
dialyse
diameter
diarrhœa
didos
differ, -ence
diffidence, -ent
diffluent
diglot
dike
dilettante (pl. -i)
diligence
dimension
dinghy
disbursement
discolour, -ed, -ment
discoloration
discomfit, -ed, -ing
discomforted
disconnexion
discreet, prudent (dis-
crete, separate)
discussion
dishevelled
disk
dispatch
dispensary
dissension
distension
distil
distrait (f. -e)
disyllable
divers (-e, different)
divest
divulsion
docket, -ed, -ing
doggerel
doleful
dolman (pl. -s)
domino (pl. -s), mask
dominoes (game)
…lose (doze, sleep)
…lote, dotage
…rachm
…aft (rough sketch)
…aftsman (of docu-
…ments)
…goman (pl. -s)
…ight (air, drink)
…ght-board
…ghtsman (of
…-est [plans)
…-ped, -ping
…t (scarcity)

dryly
dry-rot
duel, -ling
dullness
duly
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half-hour
half-inch (half an inch)
half-way
hallo!
halo (pl. -es)
handful
handicap, -per, -ping

kleptomania
knick-knack
knobby
kopje
Koran
kotow
label, -led, -ling
lac, resin
lachrymal
lachrymose
lack, without
lackey
lacquer
ladylike
lain (lane, road)
lakh, money
lambent
lambskin
lamb's-wool
lamella (pl. -æ)
lamina (pl. -æ)
lantern
lap, -ped, -ping
lapel, -led
largess
larva (pl. -æ)
larynx (pl. -nges)
lascar
lasso, -ed (pl. -s)
latency, -ent
lath (lathe, machine)
latrine
latter (later, behind)
laurel, -led
legerdemain
leniency, -ent
lens (pl. -es)
lesson (-en, to reduce)
lettuce
level, -led, -ler, -ling
lexicon
libretto (pl. -i)
licence, n. (license, v.)
lich-gate
life-like
lifetime
lilies
limb (limn, draw)
liquefy
liquorice
litigious
litre
loadstone
loan (lone, solitary)
loath, averse
loathe, hate
lodestar
lodgment
loping (-ping, cutting)
lory (lorry, wagon)
lounge, lounging
lucre
lumbar, adj.
lumber, n.
macintosh
macroscopic (mi-, small)
madregal (fish)
madrigal (song)
maelstrom
magniloquence, -ent
mahout
malapropos
malevolence, -ent
mamma
management
mandatary, person
mandatory
mandolin
mandrel (-rill, baboon)
mango
mangosteen
manifesto (pl. -es)
manikin
manoeuvre, -d
manumit, -ted, -ting
market, -ed, -ing
marque (letters of)
marquess
martin (-en, animal)
marvel, -led, -ling
masterpiece
mattress
maul
mausoleum (pl. -a)
maybe
mayst
maze (maize, corn)
meagre
meantime
meanwhile
mediaeval
mediocre
meet (meat, flesh)
memoriter
mendacity (untruth)
mendicity (begging)
merino (pl. -s)
mestizo (pl. -s)
metal, -led, -ling
metamorphosis (pl. -es)
mete, to measure
meter, measure
metre, verse
miasma (pl. -ata)
microcosm (ma-, great)
midday
mid-ocean
mightst
mileage
millenary
millennium
millepede
milligram
millimetre
millionaire
mimic, -ked, -king
minutiae (sing. -a)
miscall
missfire
misspell, -ing
misspent
misstate, misspeak
mistake
mizen, -mast
mizzle
mnemonics
mob, -bed, -bing
moccasin
model, -led, -ling
modicum
modified
modifying
mollient
mollusc
momentum (pl. -a)
moneyed
moneys
mosquito (pl. -es)
Moslem
Montenegrin
mottoes
mould
moustache
mucous, adj.
mucus, n.
mungoose
muscle (-sel, bivalve)
Mussalman (pl. -s) ††
nap, -ped, -ping
naphtha
naught (nothing)
nautilus (pl. -i)
nebula (pl. -æ)
negotiate, -tion
neighbourhood
net (no deduction)

net, -ted, -ting
never-ending
nevermore
new-comer
newfangled
newsvendor
Nicaraguan
niche
nickel, ed, -ing
ninth
nip, -ped, -per, -ping
noisome
nonesuch
nonpareil
nonplus, -sed, -sing
nonsuit (one word)
noonday
no one
nostrum (pl. -s)
nosy
noticing
novitiate
nowadays
nowhere
nucleus (pl. -i)
nurse, nursing
nursling

oasis (pl. oases)
obedience, -ent
obsession
occasion
occur, -red, -rence, -ring
ochre
octavo (pl. -s)
octopus (pl. -es)
œsophagus
offence
offer, -ed, -ing, -tory
off-hand
offsaddle
offshoot
oft-times
omit, -ted, -ting
omniscience, -ent
one-and-twenty
one-eighth, etc.
one-half (a half)
oneself
onrush
onset, -ter, -ting
opulence, -ency, -ent
orangeade
Ordinance (Act)
ordinal, -ance, -ary
ordnance

orgy, orgies
orient
osculatory
osier
Ottoman (pl. -s)††
ought (cipher)
out-and-out
outdoor (out house)
out-of-date
out-of-door
outrageous
outstrip, -ped, -ping
overalls
overcharge, -d
over-glad
overleaf
oversea
oxide, oxidize

packet, -ed, -ing
pad, -ding
pain (pane, glass)
palæography
palanquin
pale, palish
pallet (palette, board)
Pan-American, etc.
pander
panel, -led, -ling
pannel (of saddle)
pannikin
paraffin
parakeet
parallel, -ed, -ing
paralyse, -d
parcel, -led, -ling
parenthesis (pl. -es)
pariah
parol (law ; -e, word of honour)
parsnip
partisan
pasha
pastille (pastel, art)
patent
pater/familias (pl. patres)
patience -ent
patrol, -led, -ling
pavilion
peas
peccadillo (pl. -es)
pedagogy
pedal, -led, -ling
pedlar
pellet, -ed, -ing
pendant, n. (pendent, suspended)

penitence, -ent
peon
peony
percentage
perforce
permanence, -ent, -cy
permit, -ted, -ting
persistence
pertinence, -ent
pestilence, -ent
petrify
petrol (-el, bird)
piano (pl. -s)
phalanx (pl. -es)
phallus (pl. -i)
phenomenon (pl. -a)
phenyl
physic, -ked, -king §§
physique (of person)
picket, -ed, -ing
picnic, -ked, -king
pigmy
pilot, -ed, -ing
pince-nez
pincers
piquant (f. -e)
pittance
plaguy
plain (plane, smooth)
plane sailing (nautical)
plaster
plateau (pl. -x)
plum (-b, vertical)
poculent
pomade
pommel, -led, -ling
poniard
pony
portray
postilion
Postmasters-General
posy
potato (pl. -es)
potent, -cy
practice (-se, verb)
precede (but proceed)
precedence, -ent
prefer, -red, -ence
prefix, -ed
prehistoric
premises (property)
prescience, -ent
presence, -ent
president, -cy
pretence
prevail, -ed, -ing

preventive
primeval
principal (chief), -ally
principle
procession (pre-, equinoxes)
proficiency, -ent
programme
prominence -ent
promissory
prophecy, *n.* (sy, v.)
proprietary
propulsion
proviso (pl. -s)
prudence, -ent
pseudonym
publish, -ed, -er, -ing
pundit, (f. -a)
purulence, -ent
putrefy
pygmy
pyjamas

quarantine
quarrel, -led, -ling, -ler
quartet
quarto (pl. -s)
quartodeciman (pl. -s)
queue
quiet, -ed, -ing
quinine
quinsy
quintessence
quintet
quit, -ted, -ter

rabbet, -ed, -ing (joint)
rabbit, -ing (rodent)
racket (bat)
rackets (game)
racoon
racy
radical (-cle, bot.)
radium
radius (pl. radii)
radix (pl. radices)
rag, -ged, -ging
rail-borne
rarefaction
rarefy, rarefying
rase (erase)
ratios
rattan, n.
ratten, molest
ravel, -led, -ling
raze (destroy)
react

reappear
rearrange
rearward
rebel, -led, -ling
rebut, -ted, -ting
recall
recede
receive
recension
recipe
recommit, -ted, -ting
recompense
recompose
reconnoitre
re-cover (see 'Compounds')
recur, -red, -ring
recurrence, -ent
recursion
redoubt
reducible
re-enforce (to put in force)
reinforce (strengthen)
refer, -red, -rer, -ring
referee
reference
refill
reflection
refluence, -ent
regret, -ted, -ting, -ful
reimburse
reinstall
reinstate
relation (connexion)
relative (relation to)
relied, relying
relieve
remission
remit, -tance, -ter
renaissance
renascence
reopen
repel, -led, -lent
reprieve
residence, -ency, -ent
resistance, -ant
resolvent
resplendence, -ent
respondent
resuscitate
retrieve
retrocede
revel, -led, -ling, -ler
reverence
reversion

revise, -d, revising
revision
revulsion
rhyme
ribbon (not riband)
rickety
rid, -ded, -ding
ride, riding
rifling
riot (ryot, peasant)
rival, -led, -ling
rivel, -led, -ling
rivet, -ed, -er, -ing
Roman (pl. -s)
rosin
rout, v. (route, n., way)
russet, -ed, -ing, -y

sack, -ful (*saque, coat*)
saltpetre
salt-cellar
salt-spoon
salutary
salvo (pl. -s)
sampled, -ing
sanatorium (pl. -a)
sanatory (healing)
sandal, -led
sang-froid
sanitary (healthful)
sapodilla
sap-rot
satchel
scallop, -ed, -ing
scandalize
scansion
scathe, scathless
sceptre
schism
schoolmistress
school-teacher, -ing
sea-borne
seamstress
secede
second-hand
secrecy
secretory (secretion)
seidlitz
seigniorage, -al, etc.
seine, -ing
seirospore
seismal, -mic, etc.
seize, grasp (see 'ise')
self-earned
selfhood
self-made
selfsame

sentient
separate
sergeant (military)
serjeant (law)
sexto (pl. -s)
sheath, n. (-e, v.)
sheer (shear, cut)
she'll (no space)
shellac, -ked
shoe, shoeing
shouldst
shovel, -led, -ling, ler
show (v. and n.)
shrillness
shrivel, -led, -ling
sibyl
sibylline
siege
sienite
sierra
siesta
sieur
sieve
siliceous
sing, -ing (song)
singe, singeing
siphon
siren
sirocco (pl. -s)
skiagraph
skilful, -ly, -ness
skull, -less
slight (sleight, trick)
slue (slew, killed)
slyly
smallpox
smell, -less
smooth, -s not es
snivel, -led, -ling
solo (pl. -s)
solvency
somebody
some one
sometime (adv. only)
somnolency, -ent
spadeful
spectrum (pl. -a)
speculum (pl. -a)
spelt (not -led)
sphinx (pl. -es)
spirituous
spoliation
sponge
spoonful
staid
stanch
stare (stair, step)
stationary (fixed)
stationery (paper)
steadfast
stencil, -ler, -ling
step (-pe, bare plain)
stile (style, manner)
still, -ness
stimulus (pl. -i)
stop, -ped, -ping
story (both senses)
straight (strait, n.)
stratum (pl. -a)
stratus, cloud (pl. -i)
studios
stupefy
subdivision
sub-district
sub-genus
sub-heading
subpœna
sub-section
subserviency, -ent
subsidence, -ency
subsistence, -ent
subtle (subtile, fine)
succeed
succulent
such-like
sue, sued, suing
superintende/nt, -nce, [-ncy
supersede
suppository
surfeit, -er, -ing
surge (serge, cloth)
Surgeon-Generals
suspicion
Swedish
swing, swinging
swinge, swingeing
sycamore
syllabus (pl. -es)
synonymous

tablespoonful (pl. -s)
talc, -ky
talisman (pl. -s)
tallness
tariff
tattoo
tear (tier, a row)
tease
teetotal, -ism, -ler
tell-tale
temporary
tension
tessellate, -d
theocracy (-sy, union of soul with God)
thesis (pl. -es)
thin, -ner, -nish
thrash, not thresh
thyme (herb)
tinge, tingeing
tinsel, -led, -ling
tire (of wheel)
title-page
tobacco (pl. -s)
toboggan, -ing
to-day
to-do (commotion)
toilet
tomato (pl. -es)
to-morrow
ton (tun, cask)
to-night
topsy-turvy
tornado (pl. -es)
torque
traffic, -ked, -king
trammel, -led, -ling
tranquillize, -d
tranquillity (no other word doubles 'l' on adding -ity)
transcendent
transcursion
transfer, -red, -ring
transference
transient
transparency, -ent
travail (to toil)
travel, -led, -ling, -ler
treaties (agreements)
treatise (discourse)
trepan, -ned, -ning
trestle
trim, -med, -ming
trinket, -ed
trousered
trousers
truing
truly
trumpet, -ed, -ing
tumour
tunnel, -led, -ling
turbulence, -ent
Turkoman (pl. -s)
turn-tree
tying, not tie
tyro (pl. -s)
twingeing (-ging, mu.)

twofold, fourfold (but a hundred fold)
ultimatum (pl -s)
unbiased
under way
unmistakably
unparallel, -ed, -ing
unrival, -led
unroll
unskilful, -ly, -ness
until
up-to-date (adj only)
vacuum (pl -a)
Venezuelan
veranda
verdigris
vermilion
version
vertical (-cle, axis)
viceregal
Vice-Regent, -ency
victual, led, -ler, -ling
vilify, vilified
villainy, villainous
virago (pl -es)
virtu (articles of)
virtuoso (pl -s)
virulence, -ent
viscus (pl -viscera)
volcano (pl -es)

wabble, not o
wagon, -er, -ette
wainscot, -ed
waive (wave, undulate)
wakeful
waler (horse)
waste (waist, of body)
wavy
weal (flesh mark)
weir (for water)
weird
welfare
we'll (no space)
wellnigh
Welsh
wharf (pl wharves)
whereas
wherever
whilom
whisky
whitewash
whiting
whitish
wholly
whooping cough
widespread
wilful
wiseacre
withal
withhold
woeful
wooed, woos
wool, len
worship, ped, -ping
wreath, n (-e, verb)
wrongdoing
wroth (wrathful)

xylonite

yolk

zero (pl -es)
zigzag, -ged, -ging

TERMINATIONS

'Able'—With certain exceptions the 'e' is omitted in words ending in silent 'e' when 'able' is added, but if 'able' is preceded by 'ce' or 'ge' the 'e' is retained to indicate the soft sound Words ending in 'ee' retain both letters, and a final consonant before 'able' is usually doubled, others generally take the termination without any change in spelling of the root word The following spellings of exceptional or doubtful words are to be adopted —

abatable
abdicable
acidifiable
acquirable
admirable
admittable
adorable
advisable
aggrandizable
agreeable
analysable
arguable
ascribable
assessable
atonable
authorizable

balanceable
baptizable
believable
biddable
blameable
bounceable
bribable
bridgeable

changeable
chargeable
clubbable
cognizable
committable
conferrable
confinable
contractable
conversable
creatable
crystallizable

damageable
datable
debatable
declarable
defaceable
defamable
deferrable
definable
delineable
desirable
dilatable
dispensable
dissoluble
dissolvable
dissyllable
distastable
drivable

endorsable
enduable
endurable
enforceable
enfranchisable
evadable
evolvable
exchangeable

excisable
excusable
exercisable
extractable

forgettable
forgivable
framable

gettable
giveable

honourable

ignitable
immeasurable
immovable
impassable (see ible)
improvable
incognizable
incurable (no cure)
incurrable (liable to)
indefatigable
indispensable
inferable
inflammable
inflatable
irreconcilable
irrefragable

knowledgeable

lapsable
likeable
liquefiable
liveable
lodgeable
lovable

mailable
malleable
manageable
marriageable
mistakable
mixable
movable

nameable
negotiable
noticeable

overcomable

palatable
partakable
passable (see ible)
peaceable
perceivable
pleasable
pleasureable
pledgeable
presumable
provable
purchasable

rateable
realizable
rebukeable
rebuttable
receivable
reconcilable
re-dressable
redoubtable
regrettable
relapsable
removable
replaceable
representable
reputable
rescuable
resolvable
resumable
retraceable
retractable
revisable
rideable
rulable

saleable
salvable
scalable
seizable
serviceable
sizable
solvable

tameable
tenable
traceable
transferable
transformable
tuneable

unmistakable
unsaleable
unserviceable
usable

'*Ible.*'—The following are the words in general use ending in 'ible'; most others commonly employed take the termination 'able.' Note that the 'e' is dropped when 'ible' is the terminal:—

accessible
adducible
adjustible
admissible
annexible
apprehensible
audible
avertible

bipartible

coercible
combustible
comestible
comminuible
compatible
comprehensible
compressible
conductible
congestible
contemptible
contractible
controvertible
convertible
convincible
corrigible
corrodible
corrosible
corruptible
credible
crucible

deceptible
decoctible
deducible
defeasible
defectible
defensible
depictible
deprehensible
depressible
descendible
destructible
diffusible
digestible
dirigible
discernible
discerptible
dismissible
dissectible
distensible
distractible
divisible
docible

edible
educible
effectible
effervescible
eligible
eludible
enforcible
evasible
evincible
exhaustible
exigible
existible
expandible
expansible
expendible
expressible
extendible
extensible
extractible

incommiscible
incompatible
incomprehensible
incompressible
inconcussible
incontrovertible
inconvertible
inconvincible
incorri
incor
o
e
l

mandible
manifestible
negligible
omissible
ostensible
passible (susceptibl
partible
perceptible
perfectible
ble
le
le
le
ble

excisable
excusable
exercisable
extractable

forgettable
forgivable
framable

gettable
giveable

honourable

ignitable
immeasurable
immovable
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incognizable
incurable (no cure)
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indefatigable
indispensable
inferable
inflammable
inflatable
irreconcilable
irrefragable

knowledgeable

lapsable
likeable
liquefiable
liveable
lodgeable
lovable

mailable
malleable
manageable
marriageable
mistakable
mixable
movable

nameable
negotiable
noticeable

overcomable

palatable
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pleasable
pleasureable
pledgeable
presumable
provable
purchasable

rateable
realizable
rebukeable
rebuttable
receivable
reconcilable
re-dressable
redoubtable
regrettable
relapsable
removable
replaceable
representable
reputable
rescuable
resolvable
resumable
retraceable
retractable
revisable
rideable
rulable

saleable
salvable
scalable
seizable
serviceable
sizable
solvable

tameable
tenable
traceable
transferable
transformable
tuneable

unmistakable
unsaleable
unserviceable
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comprehensible
compressible
conductible
congestible
contemptible
contractible
controvertible
convertible
convincible
corrigible
corrodible
corrosible
corruptible
credible
crucible

deceptible
decoctible
deducible
defeasible
defectible
defensible
depictible
deprehensible
depressible
descendible
destructible
diffusible
digestible
dirigible
discernible
discerptible
dismissible
dissectible
distensible
distractible
divisible
docible

author

bachelor
bailor, law (also -er)
bargainor, law (also -er)
behaviour
belabour
benefactor
bettor (-er, superior)
buccinator

calculator
calumniator
camphor
candour
capitulator
captor
carburettor
castigator
castor, roller or oil (-er, one who casts)
caveator
celebrator
censor (censer, vessel)
circulator
clamour
clangor
coadjuator
coadjutor
coagulator
cognisor
collaborator
collator
collector
collimator
colour, colorable
commendator
commentator
commiserator
committor, judge (-er, one who commits)
communicator
comparator
competitor
compositor
compressor
compurgator
conciliator
concoctor
conductor
confessor
confiscator
conjuror, by oath (-er, juggler)
conqueror
consecrator
conservator
consignor
conspirator
constrictor
constructor
contaminator
contemplator
contestor
contour
contractor
contributor
conveyor, law (-er, -one who conveys)
convictor
corrector
corregidor
corridor
corrugator
councillor, member
counsellor, adviser
covenantor, law (-er, history)
creator
creditor
cultivator
cunctator

debtor
decimator
declarator
declinator
decolour, decolorize
decorator
defensor
delator, accused
demeanour
demonstrator
denominator
denunciator
depopulator
depositor
deprecator
depreciator
depredator
depressor
desolator
destructor
detector
deteriorator
detour
detractor
deviator
devisor, giver (-er, originator)
dictator
dilapidator
dilator
director
disfavour
dishonour
dissector
disseisor
disseminator
divisor (factor)
doctor
dolour, dolorous
dominator
donor

editor
educator
eductor
effector
ejector
elaborator
elector
elevator
elisor (law)
elucidator
emancipator
emendator
emperor
emptor
emulator
enactor
endeavour
enumerator
enunciator
equator
equivocator
eradicator
erector
escheator
estimator
evacuator
exactor
examinator
exasperator
excavator
exceptor
excitor (nerve; -er, who excites)
executor (law, -er, one who executes)
exhibitor (law, -er)
explicator
explorator
expositor
expostulator
expurgator
extensor
extenuator
exterminator
extirpator
extractor

fabricator

traducible
transgressible
transfusible
transmissible
transmittible
transvertible

unadmissible
unconvertible
uncorruptible
undiscernible
unexhaustible
unexpressible
unfeasible
unfusible
unimpressible
unintelligible
unreducible
unresponsible

vendible
vincible
visible
vitrescible

'Ise' or 'ize.'—The following with their compounds and derivatives should be spelt with 'ise'; nearly all others of the same class require 'ize':—

advertise
advise (advice, n.)
affranchise
appraise
apprise (to inform)
apprize (value)
arise
braise (braze, to solder)
chastise
circumcise
comprise
compromise
contrariwise
demise
despise
devise
disfranchise
disguise
emprise
enfranchise
enterprise
excise
exercise (but exorcize)
franchise
galliardise
improvise
incise
manumise
merchandise
misadvise
premise (v. and logic)
prise up (but a prize)
reprise
revise
rise
seise (law)
supervise
surmise
surprise
treatise

'Or' or 'our.'—The following are the principal words ending in 'or' which are often misspelt: others generally take 'er' as the termination. The spelling to be preferred for words ending in 'our' which are spelt in two ways is also noted here. The 'u' is usually omitted in 'our' when 'ous,' 'able,' 'ary,' 'ton,' and similar terminations are added:—

abbreviator
abductor
abettor, law (also -er)
abjuror
abnegator
accelerator
accentor
acceptor, law (accepter, receiver)
accommodator
accumulator
actor
addressor
adductor
adjudicator
adjutor
administrator (f. -rix)
admonitor
adulator
adulterator
affector
aggressor
agistor
agitator (f. -rix)
alienator
alligator
alliterator
ameliorator
ancestor
animator
annihilator
annotator
annunciator
antecessor
anticipator
apparitor
appellor
appreciator
appropriator
arbitrator
arborator
arbour
ardour
armour, armoury
arrestor
assassinator
assentor, law (also -er)
assertor, advocate (-er, who asserts)
assessor
assignor
assisinator
assistor, law (also -er)
assuror, underwriter (also -er)
associator
attestor
attractor
auditor
auscilator

author

bachelor
bailor, law (also -er)
bargainor, law (also -er)
behaviour
belabour
benefactor
bettor (-er, superior)
buccinator

calculator
calumniator
camphor
candour
capitulator
captor
carburettor
castigator
castor, roller or oil (-er, one who casts)
caveator
celebrator
censor (censer, vessel)
circulator
clamour
clangor
coadjuator
coadjutor
coagulator
cognisor
collaborator
collator
collector
collimator
colour, colorable
commendator
commentator
commiserator
committor, judge (-er, one who commits)
communicator
comparator
competitor
compositor
compressor
compurgator
conciliator
concoctor
conductor
confessor
confiscator
conjuror, by oath (-er, juggler)
conqueror
consecrator
conservator
consignor
conspirator
constrictor
constructor
contaminator
contemplator
contestor
contour
contractor
contributor
conveyor, law (-er, -one who conveys)
convictor
corrector
corregidor
corridor
corrugator
councillor, member
counsellor, adviser
covenantor, law (-er, history)
creator
creditor
cultivator
cunctator

debtor
decimator
declarator
declinator
decolour, decolorize
decorator
defensor
delator, accused
demeanour
demonstrator
denominator
denunciator
depopulator
depositor
deprecator
depreciator
depredator
depressor
desolator
destructor
detector
deteriorator
detour
detractor
deviator
devisor, giver (-er, originator)
dictator
dilapidator
dilator
director
disfavour
dishonour
dissector
disseisor
disseminator
divisor (factor)
doctor
dolour, dolorous
dominator
donor

editor
educator
eductor
effector
ejector
elaborator
elector
elevator
elisor (law)
elucidator
emancipator
emendator
emperor
emptor
emulator
enactor
endeavour
enumerator
enunciator
equator
equivocator
eradicator
erector
escheator
estimator
evacuator
exactor
examinator
exasperator
excavator
exceptor
excitor (nerve; -er, who excites)
executor (law, -er, one who executes)
exhibitor (law, -er)
explicator
explorator
expositor
expostulator
expurgator
extensor
extenuator
exterminator
extirpator
extractor

fabricator

factor
favour, favorite
fervour
fictor
flavour, flavorous
flexor
fornicator
fulgor
fumigator

generator
gesticulator
gladiator
governor
graduator
grantor, law (-er, one who grants)

harbour
honour, honorary
humour, humorist, humorous

illuminator
illustrator
imitator
immolator
impostor
impropriator
inaugurator
incensor
inceptor
incisor
incubator
inculcator
inferior
inheritor
initiator
innovator
inquisitor
insinuator
inspector
instigator
institutor
instructor
insulator
intercessor
interior
interlocutor
interpolator
interrogator
inventor
investigator
investor (also -er)

janitor
juror

labour, laborious
languor, languorous
laxator
lector
legator
legislator
lessor (-er, smaller)
lictor
liquor
lithotritor

macerator
malefactor
manipulator
manor
masticator
mediator
metaphor
minor (-er, of mines)
mirror
misdemeanour
mitigator
moderator
modulator
monitor
mortgagor, law (also -er)
mutilator
multiplicator

narrator
navigator
negotiator
neighbour
newsvendor
nominator
non-juror
numerator

objector
obligor, law (-er, who obliges)
observator
obstructor
odour, odourless, odourize, odorous
operator
oppressor
orator
originator
ornamentor
oxidator
oxygenator

pacificator
palliator
paritor
parlour
participator
paviour
peculator
percolator
perforator
perpetrator
persecutor
personator
perturbator (also -er)
populator
possessor
preceptor
precipitator
precursor
predecessor
predestinator
predictor
prelector
premonitor
prepositor
pretor
prevaricator
procrastinator
procreator
proctor
procurator
proditor
professor
progenitor
projector
prolocutor
promisor (also -er)
promulgator
propagator
propitiator
proprietor
prosecutor
protector
protestator
protractor
provisor
purveyor

questor

radiator
rancour
recaptor
recognizor (law)
reflector
refractor
refrigerator
regenerator
regulator
relator
releasor (-er, one who releases)

renovator
repudiator
reservor, law
resonator
respirator
reverberator
reviser
revivor, law (-er, refresh)
rigor, medical
rigour rigorous
ruminator
rumour
sailor, man (-er, ship)
salvor (-er, tray)
saviour
savour (-er, who saves)
scarificator
scrutator
sculptor
sector
selector
senator
separator
sequestrator
servitor
settlor, law (-er, who settles)
simulator
solicitor
spectator
speculator
spoliator
sponsor
stipulator
stupor
successor
succour
suitor
superior
supervisor
suplicator
suppressor
surveyor
survivor
suspensor
tabour (drum)
tailor
tambour
tenor
terminator
terror
testator
tormentor
torpor
tractor
traitor
transgressor
translator
tremor
tumour
tutor
vaccinator
valour, valorous
valuator
vapour, vaporous
variegator
vector, math.
vendor, law (also -er)
venerator
ventilator
vindicator
violator
visitor
visor
vouchor, law (also -er)
warrantor, law (also -er)

FOREIGN WORDS IN ORDINARY TYPE.

Italic type is not required to distinguish words of foreign origin which have become anglicized or are in frequent use. The following are the most common of those not included in the other lists which are to be printed in ordinary type unless specially underlined *in the manuscript.* They are not to be altered in the author's proof.

Abbé
acariasis (and all other diseases)
actinia (and all zoological terms)
A.D. (but *Anno Domini*)
ad absurdum
addendum (pl. -a)
ad infinitum
ad interim
adipsom (and medical terms)
ad libitum
ad nauseam
ad valorem
adversaria
advocatus diaboli
a fortiori
agendum (pl. -a)
aide-de-camp (pl. aides)
à la française
à la mode
albuminuria, etc.
alfresco
alga (pl. -æ)
alias (except legal)
alibi
alma mater
alto-rilievo
amœba (pl. -æ)
amour-propre
anchylosis
anno domini
annum
ante
a posteriori (not à)
a priori
à propos or apropos
aqua vitae
areola (pl. -æ)
argot
attaché
au revoir
aurora borealis
auto-da-fé
bacillus (pl. -i)
ballet
bas-relief
battue
beau (pl. -x)
beau-ideal
beau-monde
bel esprit
belladonna (plant)
belle
belles-lettres
bezique
bijou (pl. -x)
bisque
bizarre
blancmange
blasé
bona (law)
bona fide

bonne-bouche
bon ton
bon-vivant
boudoir
bouilli
boulevard
bouquet
bourgeois (f. -e)
bric-à-brac
bulletin
bureau (pl. -x)

café (but *café au lait*)
camera obscura
cap-à-pie
carte blanche
carte-de-visite
cascara
casus belli
causerie
caviare
cent (no point)
centum
certiorari
chalet
chapeau
chaperon
chargé d'affaires
château (pl. -x)
chauffeur
chiaroscuro
cicerone
ci-devant
cirque
cirro-stratus
clairvoyant (f. -e)
claquer (but *claqueur*)
cliché
clientele
cloisonné
commissionaire
communiqué
confrère
congé
connoisseur
contango
contra
contretemps
conversazione
corpus (*corpus vile*)
corrigendum (pl. -a)
cortège
coterie
coup d'état
coup de grâce
crèche
critique
crux (pl. cruces)
cubiculum (pl. -a)
cul-de-sac
cum (cum dividend)
cuvée

danseuse
debacle
debauchee
debris
début
decennium (pl.-a)
decigram
decimetre
decorum
delicatesse
dementia (and all diseases)
demoiselle
demos
depot
desideratum (pl. -a)
detour (but *détour*)
detritus
de trop
devoir
diablerie
dictum (pl. -a)
dilemma (pl. -s)
dilettante (pl. -i)
dishabille
doctrinaire
dossier
double entente
doyen
dramatis personæ
duenna

eau-de-Cologne
eau-de-vie
eau-sucrée
éclat
édition de luxe
effluvium (pl. -a)
e.g.
élan
élite
elōge (but *éloge*)
embouchure
employee (*employé*)
empyreuma (pl. -ata)
en bloc
enceinte
encomium
encore
ennui
ennuyé
en rapport
en route
ensemble (but *tout*
entrée [*ensemble*)
entrepôt
entresalle
entresol (floor)
ephemera (pl. -æ)
ephemeris (pl. -ides)
ephemeron (pl. -a)
equisetum (pl. -s)
erratum (pl. -a)
escritoire
et cetera (or etc.)
etiquette
et seq. (pl. et sequen-
ex (out of) [tes)
ex cathedra
excreta
exegesis (pl. -es)
exempli gratia (or
exequatur [e.g.)
ex-libris
ex officio
ex parte
exposé
extempore (but *extempore*, at the time)
ex-voto

façade
facetiæ
facia
facsimile (or fac.)
faience
fainéant
fantasia
fascia (arch.) (pl. æ)
fascicle
fascine
faubourg (cap. F with
fauteuil [name)
feme covert
feme sole
femur (pl. femora)
fête (but *fête cham-*
feuilleton [*pêtre*)
fiancé (f. -ée)
finis
fjeld
f.l. (but *falsa lectio*)
flambeau (pl. -x)
fleur-de-lis
flora
Flustra (pl. -æ)
fondant

format
foulard
foyer
franc (and all coins)
furore (but *furor*)

gamin
garage
gastronome
gauche (but *gauche*, Fr, left)
gaucherie
genus (pl genera)
gourmand (but gormandize)
gourmet
gramme
grammetre
gratis
grille (grating, but *grille*)
gryllotalpa
guana (lizard)
guano (manure)

habeas corpus
habitué (f -ée)
hamadryad
hauteur
hectogram
hiatus (pl -es)
honorarium
hors-d'œuvre
hydrangea
hypochondria

idem (but *id*)
i e (but *id est*)
ignis fatuus (pl ignes fatui)
impasse
impedimentum (pl -a)
imprimatur
in camera
incubous (botanical)
Index Expurgatorius
inertia (but *vis inertiæ*)
in extenso
in extremis
ingesta
innuendo (pl -es)
insignia (pl)
in situ (but *in re*)
inter alia
interim
in toto
ipomœa (botanical)

kilogram, etc

laches
lacuna (pl -æ)
lapis lazuli
lapsus calami
lapsus linguæ
layette
lazaretto
lemma
lese-majesty
levee
libretto (pl -i)
lieu
lingua franca
litchi
literati
litre
litterateur
loc cit (*loco citato*)
locum tenens (pl -tes)

mandamus
maraschino (liqueur)
mate (tea)
materia medica
matinée
maximum (pl -a)
mêlee
memento (pl -es)
memorandum (pl -a)
mensem
menu (French names of dishes in italic)
metre (and all foreign measures)
minimum (pl -a)
minus
moire

naïve
naïvete
nisi prius
nota bene
nuance
nux vomica

olla podrida
omnium gatherum
onus (*onus probandi*)
op cit (*opere citato*)
optime
otolith

papier mâche
pari mutuel
parterre
parvenu
passim
pater familias
patois
per (by, for)
per annum (but *per capita, per se*, etc, italic)
per cent (*per centum*)
per diem
per mensem
per pro
personnel (but *persona grata*)
plebiscite
plus
p m (*post meridiem*)
poste restante
posteriori, a (not a)
post mortem
precis
prestige
prima donna (but *prima buffa*)
primâ facie
pro and con (but *pro et contra, pro forma, pro rata, pro tem*)
protegé (f -ee)
proximo (not prox)

quasi
quietus
qui vive
quondam
quorum
q v (but *quod vide*)

raconteur
rationale
rechauffe
recherché (f -ée)
reconnaissance
recto
regime
regina
rendezvous
repartee
repertoire
replica
repousse
requiem
resume
rêveille
reverso
revoir ! (au)
rex
rigor mortis
rôle
rostrum (pl -a)

bonne-bouche
bon ton
bon-vivant
boudoir
bouilli
boulevard
bouquet
bourgeois (f. -e)
bric-à-brac
bulletin
bureau (pl. -x)

café (but *café au lait*)
camera obscura
cap-à-pie
carte blanche
carte-de-visite
cascara
casus belli
causerie
caviare
cent (no point)
centum
certiorari
chalet
chapeau
chaperon
chargé d'affaires
château (pl. -x)
chauffeur
chiaroscuro
cicerone
ci-devant
cirque
cirro-stratus
clairvoyant (f. -e)
claquer (but *claqueur*)
cliché
clientele
cloisonné
commissionaire
communiqué
confrère
congé
connoisseur
contango
contra
contretemps
conversazione
corpus (*corpus vile*)
corrigendum (pl. -a)
cortège
coterie
coup d'état
coup de grâce
crèche
critique
crux (pl. cruces)
cubiculum (pl. -a)
cul-de-sac
cum (cum dividend)
cuvée

danseuse
debacle
debauchee
debris
début
decennium (pl.-a)
decigram
decimetre
decorum
delicatesse
dementia (and all diseases)
demoiselle
demos
depot
desideratum (pl. -a)
detour (but *détour*)
detritus
de trop
devoir
diablerie
dictum (pl. -a)
dilemma (pl. -s)
dilettante (pl. -i)
dishabille
doctrinaire
dossier
double entente
doyen
dramatis personæ
duenna

eau-de-Cologne
eau-de-vie
eau-sucrée
éclat
édition de luxe
effluvium (pl. -a)
e.g.
élan
élite
elōge (but *éloge*)
embouchure
employee (*employé*)
empyreuma (pl. -ata)
en bloc
enceinte
encomium
encore
ennui
ennuyé
en rapport
en route
ensemble (but *tout ensemble*)
entrée
entrepôt
entresalle
entresol (floor)
ephemera (pl. -æ)
ephemeris (pl. -ides)
ephemeron (pl. -a)
equisetum (pl. -s)
erratum (pl. -a)
escritoire
et cetera (or etc.)
etiquette
et seq. (pl. et sequentes)
ex (out of)
ex cathedra
excreta
exegesis (pl. -es)
exempli gratia (or e.g.)
exequatur
ex-libris
ex officio
ex parte
exposé
extempore (but *ex tempore*, at the time)
ex-voto

façade
facetiæ
facia
facsimile (or fac.)
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revoir! (au)
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rôle
rostrum (pl. -a)

sanctorum
sanctum
savants
scholium (pl. -a)
séance
secretaire
secundus
Senhor (f. -a), Port.
Señor (f. -a, -ita), Sp.
separatum (pl. -a)
seraglio
seriatim
s.g.d.g. (italic in full)
siesta
Signor (ab. Sig.)
sobriquet
soi-disant
soirée
soirée dansante
solatium (pl. -a)
solidus
soupçon
sputum (pl. -a)
stratum (pl. -a)
stratus (pl. -i)
sub. *pro tem.* (*sub*, under, *sub judice*, etc.)
suite
supra
s.v. (*sub voce* or *verbo*)
table d'hôte (tables)
terra-cotta
terra firma (but *terra incognita*)
title rôle
trousseau (pl. -x)
ultimo (not *ult.*)
ultra vires
vade-mecum
valet de chambre (but *valet de pied*)
verbatim
verso
versus (but *v.*)
vertebra (pl. æ)
vertebrata (pl.)
via (but *via media*)
vice
vice versa (*vice* alone)
vide
vingt-et-un (game)
vis-à-vis
visa (signature)
visé (signed)
viva voce (pl. voces)
viz. (but *videlicet*)
vraisemblance

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acharyapurusha (I)
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adalat
adamanam
adangal
adavu
addigai
adhara
adhela (copper coin)
adhikar (I)
adhikara
adhikarapatra
adhikari
adhyāpakam
adhyayanam (I)
Adiga
ādīnam
adirvedi (I)
Adiya
adiyar (tenant)
agadi
Agamas
Agamudaiyan (C)
agar (perfume, tree)
Agaru (C)
Agasa (C)
Agni
Agnipuman (I)
agraharam
ahar (reservoir)
ahīr (pastoral tribe)
ain (tree)
Aiyarakam (C)
Ajalu (fees)

* I, inam; C, caste; B, Bengal; Bo, Bombay; F, festival; N.I., Northern India.

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ajlaf (M)
akar (estimate)
akarband
Akhiri chahar shamba (F)
Akkasati
akki
Akshaya (1866, 1926)
al (dye plant)
Alagar (F) festival
alam
Alavan (C)
aliyasantana (law)
almirah
alotti (I)
alsi (linseed)
amah
aman (late rice)
amanat
amani
amaniya (I)
amaram (I)
Amavasya
ambadi (plant)
Ambalakkaran
ambalam (I)
ambali (I)
Ambattan (C)
ambiga
ambigar (I)
amildar
amin
amla
amli (year)
Amratmahal
amsam
anai
anaikkaran (I)
anakala (I)
anamat
Ananda (1854, 1914)
anandravan
anchal (post)
Andi-samadhi (I)
Anduran (C)
angam (courtyard)
Angazala (I)
Angirasa (1872, 1932)
anicut
anjali
anjan (tree)
anna
annachatram
annakavadi (I)
anna shrotriyam (I)
anubhavam
anubhogam

āppas (oppers)
ardi (I)
aranal
arasukaval (I)
archaka
archanabhagam (I)
ardhamanyam (I)
Arē (C)
areca (nut)
arrack
Arudra Darisanam (F)
aruga (millet)
arugu (platform)
aruva
Aruvattumūvar
Arya Samaj (sect)
arzi
Asadi (I)
asalmunha (tenure)
asāmi
Asari (I)
ashur-khana (I)
asti
Atharvana (Veda)
Atsu-kavali (I)
Atur (I)
avadhani
Avani
avargal
avatar (Vishnu)
Avittam
awarjā
ayacut
ayah
ayan
ayanjamā
Ayuda Puja
azmaish

babar (grass)
babat
babet (wet lands)
Babu
babul (tree)
Bad (I)
Badaga
Badagi (C)
badai (I)
Badhōyi (C)
Badi-bad (I)
badmāsh
bafta (silk)
bagayat
bagh
baghla (boat)
Bagh-mari (I)
Bahadur
Bahudhanya (1878)
bahula (dark fortnight)
bailu
bairagi (mendicant)
baisurī (weed)
bajavari
Baja-wala (I)
bajibandu
bajra (boat)
bajri (grain)
baki
Bakr-id
baksheesh
Bakta (C)
Bale (I)
Balija (C)
balla
Banagar (I)
Banajiga (C)
banali
bandar (harbour)
Bandela (I)
bandicoot
bandobast
bandy
bangar (high land)
bangi (load)
banian (vest)
Baniya (merchant)
banjar
banjara
bankshall
banteng (cattle)
banti (millet)
Bantumana (I)
banyan (tree)
bāo (kind of rice)
baradhari (house)
barasingha (deer)
Barat-gati (I)
Bara-Wafat
baraward (estimate)
barika
Bariki (I)
Basivi (I)
basti (village)
batela
batta
bavto (millet)
Bavuri (C)
Bayinidi (I)
bechoba
Bedar
Beduga (I)

bedukula
begah
begari (I)
Begam (title)
Beldar (I)
benami
bendaikkai
bendi (fruit)
Bengali
Benya (C)
ber (shrub)
beri beri
beriz
Besta
betel (nut or vine)
bhadoi (crop)
Bhagavad Gīta
Bhagavatam
Bhaira
bhakti (faith)
bhaiyāchārā (tenure)
bhajanai
bhajanakutam
Bhale-log (I)
Bhandari (I)
bhang
bhangi
bhanwar (soil)
bharal (sheets)
Bhārata
Bharati (I)
bharty
bhatamanya
Bhatrazu (C)
Bhatta-vritti (I)
bhattia
Bhava (1874, 1934)
bhavi
bheesty
Bhil
bhōgam
Bhogam (C)
Bhogi Pandigai
bhogya
bhogyadar
Bhōyi (palanquin-bearer)
bhum (tenure)
bhumi
Bhūmia (C)
bhūmiā (landholder)
bhūmiat (land)
bhūr (light soil)
bhūsa (fodder)
bhūstiti
bhūta-bali (I)

Bi, Bibi
bidri (metal work)
bidukula
bigi, bigha (measure)
Bihari (language)
bil (swamp)
bilmukta (I)
bilvarchana (I)
Bissoyi (bearer, chief)
Bolasi
boli (speech)
bommalata
bor (tree)
boro (rice)
Bōya (C)
boyā (grass)
Brahma
brahmadayam
Brahman (pl. -s)
Brahmo Samaj
brahmotsavam
brahmottara
Brahūi (language)
bratties
brinjal
budgerow
buggalow (boat)
bulakku
bund (embankment)
bungalow (house)
Burki (I)
Burma
Buruj (I)
Byagara

cabob (meat)
cadi (judge)
cadjan (leaf)
cajan (pea)
calingula
candy (500 lb.)
Carnatic
cash (a coin)
cashew
casuarina
catamaran
catechu
cawny (ca.)
chabūtra (platform)
Chaitra
chaitya (chapel)
chak-bandi (I)
Chakkiliyan (C)
chakla (subdivision)
chakram (coin)
chalan

chalgeni
chalka (soil)
chamar (I)
chambeli (flower)
champak (tree)
Chandāla (C)
Chandanayatra (F)
chank
chapath
chapati (cake)
chaprasi (messenger)
char (land)
charan
charas (hemp resin)
charpoy
chatak (1/16 seer)
chatak (20 gandas)
chatram (rest-house)
chatty (pl. -ies)
chatur-bhagam (I)
Chaudhari (I)
chaudri (headman)
chauki
chaukidar
chaunkhar (tree)
chauth (revenue)
chavadi
chela (pupil)
chellan
chembu
chenna (millet)
Chenchu (C)
Chera
Cheruman (C)
cheruvu
chik
chinā (food tuber)
chinkāra (gazelle)
chinna melam (I)
chir (tree)
chironji (tree)
chit
chita
chitak (1/6 seer)
chital (spotted deer)
Chitrabhanu (1882)
chobdar
chokra
cholam (large millet)
Cholas
chota-hazri
cholī (bodice)
choultry
chowry
chuckler
chuddar (garment)

chunam (lime)
Cingalese
Circars
coir
compound
cooty
copra
Cotaur
cotta (measure)
cowle
cowry
coyee
crore (100 lakhs)
cumbly
cumbu (millet)
cumin (spice)
cummerbund (not ku)
curry
cuscus
cutch
cutcherry

dacoit
dacoity (robbery)
dadsal (tree)
daffadar
daftar
daftarband
daftari
dah (knife)
dak
dakhala
Dakshinayana
punyakalam (F)
dalayat
dalwa
dām (old coin)
daman (hill range)
Dandāsi (C)
Dañdiya (I)
danduga (I)
dani (palm)
Darbar
dargāh (shrine)
dari (rug or carpet)
darkhast
daroga
darwan (door keeper)
darwāza (gateway)
Darzi (I)
Dasara
Dāsari (C)
Dāsi (C)
dastur
dasturi
Davandai (I)
dayabhaga
dāyādi
Deccani
Dega (I)
Dehat (I)
dekshais
deodar (a cedar)
dera
desai (official)
desakaval (I)
desam
desh (county)
deshmukh (official)
despandi
Despandya (I)
deva (deity)
devadasi
devadayam
Devanagari (alphabet)
Devanga
devasthanam
devata
Deyvamadi (I)
dhāk (tree)
dhana (weight)
dharda (tree)
dharma
dharmadayam (I)
Dharmakarta
dharmasāla
dharmāsanam (I)
Dhatu (1876, 1936)
dhatura (drug)
dhenkli (picottah)
dhobi
dhole
dholl (pulse)
Dhon
dhoni
dhoti (loin cloth)
dhurrie
dhurya (I)
diāra (alluvial land)
dighī (tank)
Dikshitars (R)
Dipavali
dittam
divi-divi
Diwan (minister)
Diwan Bahadur
diwani
Dolabehara (I)
Doluva (C)
Dombō (C)
Dommara (C)
donga
donka (path)
doolie (not dh)
doratanam
doruvu
dravyam
dubash
Dūdēkula (C)
Dumbala (I)
dūn (valley, N I)
Dundubhi (1862)
dungaree (cloth)
Durga puja
durien (tree)
Durmati (1861, 1921)
Durmukhi (1896 1956)

ejman
ekabhogyam
Ekādasi
Ekari (C)
ekfasli
ekka (cart)
elam
elandai (tree)
endi (silkworm)
eng (tree)
eri
eribhūmi
Erukala (I)
Eruman (C)
Eruvaka (I)

faisaljasti
faisaltirwai
fakir
fanam
farman (order, grant)
fasali (luni-solar year)
fasljasti
faslkammi
fasli (Revenue year)
fātwa
faujdar (magistrate)
faujdari (court)
fazil (surplus revenue)
firka

Gabrūn (cloth)
Gadaba (C)
Gadabalu (I)
Gaddateru (I)
gade
gadi (throne)
Gaekwar
Gajapati
Gamalla (C)

jama-vasul
jambul (tree)
jāmin
jampulu
Janappan (C)
Jandra
Jangam
jangama
janmabhogam
janmam (land tenure)
janmi
janmkar
japti
jari
jarib (measure)
Jat (Mussalman)
jātapu
jatka
jaud (tree)
jawabnavis
jawari
Jaya (1894, 1954)
Jayanti (Sri)
jettis (wrestlers)
jharibhumi
jhil (swamp, B)
jhool
jhūm (cultivation)
jihad (religious war)
jimiki
jirar (I)
jirayati
jirga (council)
jitavritti (I)
jitotra (I)
jivitam (I)
jodi
Jōgi (juggler)
jola (cholam)
joshi
josyar
jowar (millet)
jula nathkar (I)
jumla (I)

Kabberi (C)
Kabul
Kābūli
kabuliyat
kacha (inferior)
kachar (land)
kachchat
kadagam
Kadamukham (F)
kadaiyam (I)
Kadaramba

kadukkan
Kaduppattan
kaifiyat
Kaikolan
kakar (deer)
kala azar
kalam
kalapani
kalar (salt land)
kalavadi (sweepings)
Kalayukti (1858 1918)
Kali (age)
Kāli (goddess or puja)
Kalibhumi
kalinga manyam (I)
Kalingi
Kaliyuga (era)
Kallan
kalva
kalvay pannadi (I)
kal-velai (I)
kamati (I)
kambakkaran (I)
kambamkatti (I)
kambharti (I)
kāmdār (official)
kami (grass)
kamil (full)
Kamma
kammal
Kammalan
kammar (tree) (C)
Kammara (C)
kammarbattu
kammaya vettu (I)
Kamsala (C)
Kanakkan (C)
kanakupillai
kanam (lease), -dar
kancha (lease)
kanchan (measure)
kanchani (tenure)
kandachar (I)
kandi (10,000 sq yds)
kanezo (tree)
kangani
kanger (pan)
kanji
kanom
kānungo (inspector)
Kappiliyan (C)
kappu
kapu (reddi)
kar (grain)
karai
Kāralan

karambu
karanj (tree)
karar
karbhari (manager)
kārez (tunnel)
karizi (I)
karkatagavu (F)
karkhana
kārkun (clerk)
karma (doctrine)
karnam (accountant)
karnavan
karpura dipam (I)
Kartiga Dipam
karumpurattan
karvand (tree)
kasai (I)
kasba
kasumālu
kattadaka
kattakanam (lease)
kattalai
kattayam (I)
kattiribavali
kattubadi
kattugutta (I)
kattu kodige (I)
kavadi
kavalkar
Kavanam (C)
Kavandan (C)
Kavarai (C)
kaviravan (I)
kavitai Pattan (I)
kayam jodi (I)
Kazi
kedgeree
Keralas (people)
ketch (vessel)
Kevuto (C)
khabar
khair (tree)
khairatu (I)
khajana
khajanji
khaki
khal (water channel)
khalasi (sailor, etc)
Khan (title)
Khan Bahadur
khandam (stone)
khandrika (I)
Khan Sahib
khansama (not con-)
Khara (1891, 1951)
kharab (poor soil) (B)

Mahari (title)
Mahasivaratri
mahazar
Mahé
mahilkhari (revenue official, B)
mahout
Mahratta
mahseer (fish)
mahsul
mahua (seed)
maidan (open space)
maina (bird)
maistri
majid
mājūm (drug)
majumdar
makan
makledar (contractor)
maktab (school)
maktadar (of estate)
Mala
malai
Malaiyalis (hill tribe)
Malayalam
Malayali (people)
mālguzār (revenue payer)
mālguzāri (lands)
Māli
Maliahs (hill region)
malikhana (allowance)
malli (a gardener)
Malti (language)
mamlatdar
mamūl
mamuldar
mamuti, hoe (pl -ies)
mana (Bo maund)
manai
manal
manavari (land)
manchil
mandagappadi (I)
mandapam
mandir
mangala
Mangalagiri (F)
Mani (1 ground)
manikkattal (I)
maniyam
Manmatha (1895)
Mano (measure)
manotti (I)
mansabdar
mansuldar
mantapam (pillared hall)
mantram
mantri
mānyam
Mappilla
mara (soil)
marakal
maramat
Marathas (people)
Marathi (language)
Maravar
margosa
Māriamman
marozawar (by villages)
marua (small millet)
Marumakan
Marumakkal
Marumakkattayam
Marwadi
Marwari
masab (red soil)
masalchi
masjid (mosque)
masnad (throne)
masula (boat)
matādhipati
math (Hindu shrine)
maulvi (learned men)
maund
mauza (land)
māyā (delusion)
mayin (rice Bu)
mehwasi (tenure)
mela (festival)
melakaran (I)
melam (I)
melvaram
menkaval
mennulu
meraca
merah (fees)
mēriah
meshadi (solar year)
meti
mettu
mettunilam
mey-kaval (I)
Mhar (C)
mhote
mihrab (niche)
mimbar (steps)
minar (pillar)
Mir (title)
mirasi
mirasidar
Mirza (title)
mitakshara
mitta (estate)
Mittadar (of estate)
modiram
mohtarfa (tax)
mohur
mokhāsa
mokhāsadar
moliks (I)
molla
monigar
monsoon (season)
monthais
Months (Tamil)—
Chittrai
Vaikasi
Ani
Adi
Avani
Purattasi
Aippasi
Kartigai
Margali
Tai
Masi
Panguni
Months (Muhammadan)—
Muharram
Safar
Rabi-ul-awal
Rabi ul-Uakhir (or us-sani)
Jumadal-anwa
Jumadal-akhir (or Jamal-us-sani)
Rajab
Shaban
Ramzan
Shawwal
Zilkada
Zil-hijja
Months (Malayalam)—
Medam
Edavam
Mithunam
Karkadagam
Simham
Kanyam
Tulam
Vrischikam
Dhanus
Makaram

khari (earth salt)
kharif (late harvest)
kharita
kharwa (cotton cloth)
khas
khasa (I)
khāsadar (levies)
khas-khas (roots)
khedda (stockade)
khesāri (pulse)
khilat (robe of honour)
Khodālo (C)
Khond (C)
khulat (pulse)
khulga (I)
khutba (prayer)
kiari (seed beds)
kikar (tree)
kila-dar
Kilaka (1848, 1908)
kinnam (cup)
kinni
kist
kistbandi
kitmagar
Kodagu
kodaivritti (I)
kodali (digging-hoe)
kodon (millet)
kodu (water course)
Kōlayān (C)
Kollam (era)
Kollan (C)
kolu
kolusu
Komati (C)
kommu (I)
kon (I)
Konda Dora
kondai
konda kavali
Konkani
koradu
Korava (C)
korra (millet)
kos (measure)
kota
Kotamī (language)
kothi (large house)
kothsu
kottan (I)
kottiya
kotwal (police)
kotwali (station)
kovilagom
kovil kanakku
krait (snake)
krayadar
krayasāsanam
Kritayuga
Krithigai (F)
Krodhana (1865, 1925)
Kshatriya
kshauraka
Kubera
kudi
kudiiruppu
kudimaramat
kudivaram
kudiyanavan
kudu
kudukuduppai (I)
kuin lands (B)
kujah
kulamvettu (I)
kuli
kulkarni (accountant, [B])
kulthi
kumaki
Kumarapournami
kumbharti (I)
Kummara
kumri (cultivation)
kuncham
kundalam
kunkūr
Kuruba (I)
Kurukh (language)
Kuruman
kurumban
kurun (grazing land)
kurup
kuruvai
kūsa (grass)
Kusavan
kushki
kusumba
kutba
kutki (millet)
kuttadi (I)
kuttagai
kuttaga pattom (tenure)
kuttai
kuttam
kutthi (pulse)
kuzhikanam (lease)
kyawng (monastery)

Labbai
Labbais (people)
lakh (1,00,000 money)
lakhiraj (rent free)
lakhirajdar
lakota
lāl
lambardar (village head)
Lambadi (C)
langarkhana
langota
langūr (monkey)
lanka (island)
lantana (shrub)
lascar
lāt (monument)
laterite (gravel)
lathi (stick)
lavanga
linga
lingam (emblem)
Lingayat
lodam
loquat (fruit)
lota (water pot)
lungi (waist cloth)

madaivadiyal (I)
Madai vetti (I)
madam (I)
maddi (tree)
madebhumi
madhavarma
Madiga
madrasa (school)
Madrasi
maganam
magani (division)
magar (crocodile)
Mahābhārata
mahafiz khana
mahajan (merchant)
mahāl (subdivision)
mahal (a house)
Mahālaya (amavasya)
Mahāmagham
Mahamahopadhyaya
Mahamakham (F)
māhānam
Mahānavami
Mahant (of temple)
Maharaj Adhiraj
Maharaj Rama
Maharaja (title)
Maharana
Maharani
Maharao Raja
Maharawal

Maharı (title)
Mahasıvaratrı
mahazar
Mahé
mahılkharı (revenue official, B)
mahout
Mahratta
mahseer (fish)
mahsul
mahua (seed)
maıdan (open space)
maına (bird)
maıstrı
majıd
mājūm (drug)
majumdar
makan
makledar (contractor)
maktab (school)
maktadar (of estate)
Mala
malaı
Malaıyalıs (hill tribe)
Malayalam
Malayalı (people)
mālguzār (revenue payer)
mālguzārı (lands)
Mālı
Malıahs (hill region)
malıkhana (allowance)
mallı (a gardener)
Maltı (language)
mamlatdar
mamūl
mamuldar
mamutı, hoe (pl -ıes)
mana (Bo maund)
manaı
manal
manavarı (land)
manchıl
mandagappadı (I)
mandapam
mandır
mangala
Mangalagırı (F)
Manı (1 ground)
manıkkattal (I)
manıyam
Manmatha (1895)
Mano (measure)
manottı (I)
mansabdar
mansuldar
mantapam (pillared hall)
mantram
mantrı
mānyam
Mappılla
mara (soil)
marakal
maramat
Marathas (people)
Marathı (language)
Maravar
margosa
Mārıamman
marozawar (by villages)
marua (small millet)
Marumakan
Marumakkal
Marumakkattayam
Marwadı
Marwarı
masab (red soil)
masalchı
masjıd (mosque)
masnad (throne)
masula (boat)
matādhıpatı
math (Hindu shrine)
maulvı (learned men)
maund
mauza (land)
māyā (delusion)
mayın (rice Bu)
mehwası (tenure)
mela (festival)
melakaran (I)
melam (I)
melvaram
menkaval
mennulu
meraca
merah (fees)
merıah
meshadı (solar year)
metı
mettu
mettunılam
mey-kaval (I)
Mhar (C)
mhote
mıhrab (niche)
mımbar (steps)
mınar (pillar)
Mır (title)
mırası
mırasıdar
Mırza (title)
mıtakshara
mıtta (estate)
Mıttadar (of estate)
modıram
mohtarfa (tax)
mohur
mokhāsa
mokhāsadar
molıks (I)
molla
monıgar
monsoon (season)
monthaıs
Months (Tamil)—
Chıttraı
Vaıkası
Anı
Adı
Avanı
Purattası
Aıppası
Kartıgaı
Margalı
Taı
Ması
Pangunı
Months (Muhammadan)—
Muharram
Safar
Rabı-ul-awal
Rabı ul-Uakhır (or us-sanı)
Jumadal-anwa
Jumadal-akhır (or Jamal-us-sanı)
Rajab
Shaban
Ramzan
Shawwal
Zılkada
Zıl-hıjja
Months (Malayalam)—
Medam
Edavam
Mıthunam
Karkadagam
Sımham
Kanyam
Tulam
Vrıschıkam
Dhanus
Makaram

Kumbham
Minam
Months (Lunar and Bengal solar)—
Vaisakha
Jyeshtha
Ashadha
Sravana
Bhadrapada
Asvina
Kartika
Margasira
Pausha
Magha
Phalguna
Chaitra
mootah (Regn. dvn.)
mor (river)
mozhugadi
muchi (binder, etc.)
muchilka
Mudaliyar
mudam (I)
Mudavan (I)
muddi (I)
mufassal (country)
mufti (expert in law)
Mughal
Muhammadan
Muharram
muhurtam (auspicious time)
mukhtar)legal practitioner)
mukhtiārkar (official)
mukhtiarnama
mukaddam (headman)
Mukkoti Ekādasi
Mukkuvan (C)
mukta
mulgar
mulgeni
Mulgenidars
muli warg
mulki
mullah
mulligatawny
muni (inspired saint)
munj (grass)
Munn
munpattam
munshi
munsif (judge)
munsifi (court house)
muppatika badi (I)
murai
muram (gravel)
murugu
musab
musafirkhana
mutafysal
mutalikan (I)
muthumalai
Mutracha (caste)
mutsaddi
Mutt
mutta (villages)
muttadars
Muttaratsa (I)
muttiriya
muzara
muzumdar

nad (a division)
nādpal (watchman)
nadu
Nadva
nagadichitta
Nagaralu
Nagari
nagasaram
Naib (assistant)
Naik (corporal)
nakara (I)
Nakshatras—
Asvini
Bharani
Krittika (or Kiruttigai, Tam.)
Rohini
Mrigasira (or Mirugasiram)
Ardra
Punarvasu
Pushya (or Pusam)
Aslesha (or Ayilam)
Magha (or Magham)
Purva Phalguni (or Puram)
Uttara Phalguni (or Uttiram)
Hasta (or Hastam)
Chittra (or Chitti-
Svati [rai)
Visakha (or Visakam)
Anuradha (or Anusham)
Jyeshtha (or Kettai)
Mula (or Mulam)
Purva Ashadha (or Puradam)
Uttara Ashadha (or Uttiradam)
Sravana (or Tiruvonam)
Sravishta (or Avittam)
Satabhisaj (or Sadayam)
Purva Bhadrapada (or Purattadi)
Uttara Bhadrapada (or Uttirattadi)
Revati
Nala (1856, 1916)
Nambudri (C)
Nammālvar
namuna
nānal (grass)
Nandana (1892, 1952)
nandavanam (I)
nanjai
Narasimha Jayanti
nari-vetti (I)
nat (a demon, Bur.)
natamgar
nattam
Nattar (I)
Nattukottai
nautch
navani (millet)
Navidan (I)
Nawab Bahadur
Nawab (title)
Nayakar
Nayar
nazar
nazim (officer)
nazul
neem (tree)
nelgutta (I)
nellu (rice)
nesavukkaran
netti-velai (I)
newār (tapes)
nidhi
nikah
nimboli
nīrāramba
nirganti (servant)
nirkh (Be)
nirvana
Nizam (title)
nizamat (division)

Nokkan
nottam (I)
nullah (water course)
nuth
nylghai (antelope)

Odde (C)
oddyanam
Odia
odukkam (I)
oduvan (I)
olangu
olla
ollack
Onam (festival)
oppandam
ottakaran (I)
otti (pledge)
ottibhandagam

padagam
padao (boat, B)
padasaram
padauk (timber)
Padayachi (C)
paddy (unhusked
padi [rice)
padugai
paga (troop of horse)
pagoda
Paidi (C)
paigah (tenure)
paik (foot soldier)
Paik (I)
paikari
paimash
pain (channel, Bi)
Paitari (I)
pakka
paksha
pal (tree)
palabhogam (tenure)
palampore (chintz)
Palapatti (I)
palas (tree)
palaveli (I)
palayam
Palkavadi (I)
palki (palanquin)
palla
pallam
Pallan (C)
palla nilam
pallathakku
Palli (C)
pallivasal

palmyra (tree)
Pambakkaran (I)
pambala (I)
pambātti (I)
pan (betel)
Pānā
panam
Panasas (beggars)
panayam (mortgage)
Panchakshara
Panchama (C)
Panchami
panchangam
panchayat
pand or vaso
pandal
pandan (nut leaf box)
Pandaram (C)
Pandit (title)
Pandya
Panisavan (C)
Panguni (Mar-Apl)
Panguni Uttiram (F)
panibudthy
Panikkan (C)
Paniyan
panjam
pannai
Pāno (C)
pan supari
para (measure)
Parabhava (1906)
paracheri
Paraiyan (C)
paramba (garden)
parambu (maidan)
parda (seclusion)
parda-nishin
pardesi (foreign)
pargana (division)
paricharakan (I)
Paridhavi (1912)
Parihari (I)
parrā (swamp)
Parsi
Partiva (1885, 1945)
parutti (I)
Parvatī
parwana
Pashtu (language)
paso (waist cloth)
pat (hard clay)
patam (I)
patasala (I)
patel (village head-
Pathan [man)

patkat (farm)
patlu
patni (tenure)
Patnul
Patnūlkaran (C)
patra
patrikā
patta
pattadar
pattai
pattam
Pattanavan
Pattapu
pattayam
Patti (I)
pattīdārī (tenure N I)
Pattivali (I)
pattolai
patwari (accountant)
pavitram
pavunmalai
pazhavamalai
pazhavatavadam
pazhikkari (I)
peddakappu
peddareddi
peepul (tree)
pegya (pulse)
peon
peria aramanai (I)
Perike
perukuli (I)
perumdadi
peshkar (sub-official)
peshkash (tribute)
pet pettah peta
pettai
peta gadu (I)
petha (subdivision)
phulkari (cloth)
pial
picottah (water lift)
Pillayar
pillow (desk)
pinda (cake)
pindari
Pingala (1857, 1917)
pir (religious teacher)
pirlu (I)
pisasu
pishanam (rice)
piyāda
Plava (1901 1961)
Plavanga (1907, 1967)
pleader (practitioner)
podu (cultivation)

pohal (I)
polchelt
poligar (chieftain)
Polimera (I)
pomelo
ponam
Pondra (C)
Pongal (festival)
pongyi (Buddhist monk)
popadam
poramboke
porupu
potaraz (I)
potula (I)
pounchi
powa (¼ seer)
Prabhava (1867, 1927)
Prajotpatti (1871)
Prakrit
Pramadicha (1918)
Pramati (1879, 1939)
Pramoduta (1870)
prant (district)
Prativadibhayan-karam
provarti (subdivision)
pugaree
puja (worship)
pujaris
pulavar (I)
pulikattu (I)
punjai
punkah
punta (tenure)
pūntottam
purakudi
puramkudam (loan)
purana (holy book)
puranik
purasu
purohit (spiritual guide)
Pūsam
Pushkaram (festival)
putti (measure)
pyinma (timber tree)
pyingado (do.)

rabi (spring harvest)
ragi (small millet)
rahar (pulse)
Rai Bahadur (title)
Rai Sahib (title)
Raja (title)
Raja suka (era)
rajasthāni
Rajput
Rakshasa (1915, 1975)
Raktakshi (1864, 1924)
Ramayana
ramjhol
Ramzan
Rana (Rajput title)
Rani (female title)
Rangari (C)
Rao Bahadur (title)
Rao Sahib (title)
rasam
rashtrakūta (dynasty)
rasi
Raudri (1860, 1920)
rausa (garden)
Rāvuttan
Rawal (title)
Rawat
rawana
razi nama
reddi (C. or headman)
regar (black soil)
reh (saline soil)
Relli
Rig (Veda)
Risaldar
rishi
roka
rokka gutta (I)
rolong
Rōna (C)
Rudhirotkari (1923)
Rudra
rūsa (oil)
ryot
ryoti
ryotwar
ryotwari

sabai (grass)
sabha
sabhapati
Sādar (C)
sadarbart (alms)
Sādārana (1910)
sadhu
Sadr (chief)
Sadr Adalat
Sadr Amin
Sadr Diwani Adalat
Sadr faujdāri Adalat
Sadr Nizamat Adalat
Sadr ward
sagubadi (I)
sagun (teak)
Sahib
Saiva
Saivaism
Saivite
sajje (bulrush millet)
Saka (era)
Sākala
Sakshi
sāl (tree)
salaam
salai (tree)
Sāle (C)
Salia
Salivahana (era)
Sama (Veda)
samai
samādhi
samaj
Samantiya (C)
samastānam
samayakar (I)
samba (paddy)
sambandham
sambavanai
sambur (Nilgiri elk)
samudayam
samprati (I)
samvatsara
San (Bengal era)
san (Bombay hemp)
sanad (charter)
sanaddar
sanad-i-milkiat-istimrar
sandai (fair)
sandalwood
sandhya (prayers)
sane (black soil)
sanjitam (I)
sankanadham
Sanskrit
sanwan (millet)
sānwar (millet)
sanyāsi
sapinda
sappāni (I)
saradu
sarai (inn or rest-house)
saras (crane)
sarāsari
sardar (agent)
sarf-i-khās (privy purse)
sari (part of dress)
sarishtadar

thana (police station)
thoda
Thug
Thugyi (headman)
ticca
tickal ($\frac{1}{10}$ viss)
tika
til (oil seed)
tindal (ship foreman)
tirtham
tirumalai (I)
Tirumalpad
tiruman
tirunal
tirupani velai (I)
Tiruvādirai (festival)
Tiruvanandal
tirwa
tirwajasti
tirwakammi
Tithis—
  Pratipada
  Dvitiya
  Tritiya
  Chaturthi
  Panchami
  Shashthi
  Saptami
  Ashtami
  Navami
  Dasami
  Ekadasi
  Dvadasi
  Trayodasi
  Chaturdasi
  Panchadasi
tituram (request)
Tiyan (C)
Toda (C)
toddy
tol (Sanskrit school)
tola (weight)
tom-tom
Tondamān (C)
tonga
topaz (C)
tope
topi
torana (gateway)
topukaran (I)
Toranam ketti (I)
Toreya
totakal
toti
tottam
Tottiyan

tribhagam (I)
Tsine (wild cattle, Bu)
tukeya
tukkadi
tulasi
Tulu
tumma (tree)
Tulā (festival)
turri

Ubbakavali (I)
ubhayam
Udaiyan (C)
uganny, ies
ujjain (meridian)
ulkudi
Ulladans (C)
ulvadi
upanayanam
Uppara
Uppiliyan (C)
Urali
ūrani
Urdu
Uriya (not Oo)
Urrukaran (C)
urs (offerings, feast)
Ushar
ūshara (saline soil)
uttupurahs

Vadagalai (sect)
vadai
vādhyar
vadu
Vadugan (C)
vagai
vagu
vaid (doctor Be.)
vaidyan
Vaidyaratna
vaikal
Vaikunta Ekadasi
Vaishnava (C)
Vaishnavism
Vaisya (C)
vakalat
vakalatnama
vakil
Vakkaliga (C)
valai
Valaiyan
valayal
Valayan (I)
Valluvan (C)
Vaniyan (C)

vanki
Vannān (C)
varagu
varam
vari (small millet Bo.)
varkas (poor soil)
vartamāna
Varuna
vastu
vasul
vasul-bakī
Vedas
Veda-vritti (I)
Velama (C)
velanga kolusu
veli
Vellala (C)
vellam (flood)
vembu
vempattom (tenure)
vengai
Venkatachalapati
verumpattam (lease)
vetti (pl. -s)
Vettiyan (C)
vettu
Vettuvar (tribe)
Vibhava (1868, 1928)
vihāra (monastery)
Vijaya (1893, 1953)
Vijaya Dasami
Vikari (1899, 1959)
Vikrama (1880, 1940)
Vikriti (1890 and era)
Vilambi (1898, 1958)
vilāyati (era)
Villiyan
vimana pratishta
Vinayakachaturthī
vipravinodi (people)
Virabhadraswami
Virasaivan
Virodhi (1889, 1949)
Virodhikrit (1911)
Vishnu
Vishnu Dipam
Vishu (1881, festival)
viss (weight)
Visvāvasu (1905)
Visvanatha
Vyasa
Vyaya (1886, 1946)

Wadde (I)
Wadla (I)
Wahābi (people)

wakf (endowment)
walawarg
walir (cultivation)
waram
warg
wargdar
wazārat (subdivision)
wazir (a minister)

Ya (uplands Bu)
yadast
yaildar (headman)
Yajaman
Yajur
Yanadi (forest tribe)
yata
yatra
yeomiadar
yeomiah
Yerukalas
Yessub
yoga
Yogas—
Vaidhriti
Vishkamba
Priti
Ayushmat
Saubhagya
Sobhana
Atiganda
Sukarman
Dhriti
Sula
Ganda
Vriddhi
Dhruva
Vyaghata
Harshana
Vajra
Siddhi
Vyatipata
Variyas
Parigha
Siva
Siddha
Sadhya
Subha
Subhra
Brahman
Indra
yogasana (austerities)
Yogi (ascetic)
Yuga
Yūnāni (medicine)
Yuva (1875 1935)

zamin
zamindar
zamindari (estate)
zamindarni (f)
Zamorin
zenana
Zend
Zendavasta
Zilhudge
zila (a district)
Zingar (I)
Zodiac signs—
Mesha
Rishabha
Mithunam
Karkata
Simha
Kanya
Tula
Vrischika
Dhanus
Makara
Khumba
Mina
Zulum

PERSONAL NAMES

Names of persons —In all ordinary official correspondence and publications Indian names should follow the spelling adopted in the following examples —

HINDU PERSONAL NAMES

[NOTE —Caste names to be added in all cases when omitted here]

Abbāyi Nāyudu
Abhimanya Patnāyak
Abhirāma Ayyar
Abhishēkanāthan
Achāryulu Pantulu
Achyutalingam
Achyutarāmayya
Achyuta Sāstri
Adaikkalam
Adaikkalanāthan
Ādikēsavulu
Ādimūla Chetti
Ādimūrti Rāo
Adinārāyana Ayyar
Adinārāyanaswāmi
Adinārāyanayya
Adisēshayya
Adisēshu Ayyar
Adityam
Adivarāham
Adivarāhamūrti
Adrishtam
Aghōrapati
Aghōra Sāstrulu
Agnihōtrudu
Agniswāmi Pillai
Akhilāndayya
Alagappa Mudali
Alagasingāra
Alagiriswāmi
Alagiyasingam
Alamēlu Chetti
Alavandār Chetti
Alwār Chetti
Amalānandam Pillai
Amarappa
Ambādi Mārār
Ambāsankara
Amritajagadiswara
Amritalingam Pillai
Amritanāyakam
Amrita Rāo
Amritaswāmi Pillai
Anandālwar
Ananda Rao
Ānandatīrtha Rāo
Ananta Āchārya
Anantagiri Rāo
Anantikalyāna
Anantakrishna
Anantanārāyana

thana (police station)
thoda
Thug
Thugyi (headman)
ticca
tickal ($\frac{1}{10}$ viss)
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ūrani
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vakalatnama
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Vaniyan (C)

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vilāyati (era)
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vimana pratishta
Vinayakachaturthī
vipravinodi (people)
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Virodhikrit (1911)
Vishnu
Vishnu Dipam
Vishu (1881, festival)
viss (weight)
Visvāvasu (1905)
Visvanatha
Vyasa
Vyaya (1886, 1946)

Wadde (I)
Wadla (I)
Wahābi (people)

wakf (endowment)
walawarg
walır (cultıvatıon)
waram
warg
wargdar
wazārat (subdıvısıon)
wazır (a mınıster)

Ya (uplands Bu)
yadast
yaıldar (headman)
Yajaman
Yajur
Yanadı (forest trıbe)
yata
yatra
yeomıadar
yeomıah
Yerukalas
Yessub
yoga
Yogas—
Vaıdhrıtı
Vıshkamba
Prıtı
Ayushmat
Saubhagya
Sobhana
Atıganda
Sukarman
Dhrıtı
Sula
Ganda
Vrıddhı
Dhruva
Vyaghata
Harshana
Vajra
Sıddhı
Vyatıpata
Varıyas
Parıgha
Sıva
Sıddha
Sadhya
Subha
Subhra
Brahman
Indra
yogasana (austerıtıes)
Yogı (ascetıc)
Yuga
Yūnānı (medıcıne)
Yuva (1875, 1935)

zamın
zamındar
zamındarı (estate)
ẓamındarnı (f)
Zamorın
zenana
Zend
Zendavasta
Zılhudge
zıla (a dıstrıct)
Zıngar (I)
Zodıac sıgns—
Mesha
Rıshabha
Mıthunam
Karkata
Sımha
Kanya
Tula
Vrıschıka
Dhanus
Makara
Khumba
Mına
Zulum

Personal Names

Names of persons —In all ordınary officıal correspondence and publıcatıons Indıan names should follow the spellıng adopted ın *the followıng examples* —

Hindu Personal Names

[Note —Caste names to be added ın all cases when omıtted here]

Abbāyı Nāyudu
Abhımanya Patnāyak
Abhırāma Ayyar
Abhıshēkanāthan
Achāryulu Pantulu
Achyutalıngam
Achyutaramayya
Achyuta Sāstrı
Adaıkkalam
Adaıkkalanāthan
Ādıkēsavulu
Ādımūla Chettı
Ādımūrtı Rāo
Adınārāyana Ayyar
Adınārāyanaswāmı
Adınārāyanayya
Adısēshayya
Adısēshu Ayyar
Adıtyam
Adıvarāham
Adıvarāhamūrtı
Adrıshtam
Aghōrapatı
Aghōra Sāstrulu
Agnıhōtrudu
Agnıswāmı Pıllaı
Akhılāndayya
Alagappa Mudalı
Alagasıngāra
Alagırıswāmı
Alagıyasıngam
Alamēlu Chettı
Alavandār Chettı
Alwār Chettı
Amalānandam Pıllaı
Amarappa
Ambādı Mārār
Ambāsankara
Amrıtajagadīswara
Amrıtalıngam Pıllaı
Amrıtanāyakam
Amrıta Rāo
Amrıtaswāmı Pıllaı
Anandālwār
Ananda Rāo
Ānandatırtha Rāo
Ananta Āchārya
Anantagırı Rāo
Anantıkalyāna
Anantakrıshna
Anantanārāyana

Anantan Nāyar
Ananta Pattar
Anantarāma Ayyar
Ananta Rāo Pantulu
Anantāryan
Anantasītārāma
Anantasubrahmanya
Anavaratavināya-
Anbudayān [kam
Andaperumāl Pillai
Āndi Pillai
Andisundaram
Andiyā Pillai
Andiyappa Pillai
Anjanēyulu
Annā Āchariyār
Annādurai Ayyar
Annāji Ayyangār
Annāmalai Chetti
Annaparāju
Annappa Kāmath
Annāswāmi Tēvar
Annayya Nāyudu
Anugraham
Apaduddhārana
Dīkshitar
Āpatsahāya Ayyar
Appadu Pantulu
Appādurai Ayyar
Appāji Rāo
Appala Āchārya
Appalanarasayya
Appalanarasimham
Appalanarasimhulu
Appalasūryanārā-
yana
Appalaswāmi
Appan Nambiyār
Appanna Pantulu
Appā Rāo
Appāswāmi Ayyar
Appāvu Chetti
Appayya
Appukutti Mudali
Appu Mēnōn
Appunni Mēnōn
Appu Sāstriyār
Appusundaram
Appuswāmi
Aramvalartanātha
Arangadan
Ārāvamudu
Ardhanāri
Ardhanārīswara
Arōgyam
Arogyaswāmi
Arpudaswāmi
Arulānandam Pillai
Arulappan
Arula Pillai
Arulaswāmi Pillai
Arumainātlian
Arumaināyakam
Arumugam Pillai
Arunāchala Ayyar
Arunagiri Nāyudu
Asīrvādam Pillai
Aswattham Ayyar
Aswatthanārāyana
Atmanāthan
Avadayār Pillai
Avadhānulu Pantulu
Avudaiyappan
Ayyā Ayyar
Ayyādurai Ayyar
Ayyākutti Ayyar
Ayyalayya Nāyudu
Ayyalu Nāyudu
Ayyappan Pillai
Ayyāswāmi
Ayyāvenkata

Bābanna Kāmath
Bābu Rāo
Bādarāyana Sāstri
Bālagurunātham
Bālaguru Nāyudu
Bālāji Rāo Nāyudu
Bālakōtayya
Bālakrishna Ayyar
Bālakrishnamūrti
Bālamukunda Ayyar
Bālarāma Ayyar
Balarāma Ayyar
Balarāma Dās
Balarāma Krishnulu
Balarāmamūrti
Balarāmaswāmi
Balarāmayya
Bālasimha Rāo
Bālasingam
Bālasubrahmanyam
Bālasundaram
Bālaswāmi Chetti
Bālu Mudali
Bandappa Chetti
Bangārayya
Bangāruswāmi Pattar
Bāpanayya Nāyudu
Bāpanna
Bāpayya Pantulu
Bāpirāju
Bāppu
Bāpu Rāo
Basalinganna
Basalingappa
Basava Chetti
Basavanna
Basavarājēswaram
Basi Reddi
Bāvā
Bāvā Rāo
Bāvāswāmi Pant
Bayyappa Reddi
Beliyappa
Bhagavanta Rāo
Bhagavānulu Pantulu
Bhagavatisubrah-
manya Ayyar
Bhāgīrathi Rāo
Bhāgyam Pillai
Bhāgyanāthan
Bhairavamūrti
Bhaktavatsaludu
Bhānumūrti
Bharatālwār
Bharatan
Bhāshika Āchārlu
Bhāshya Achāriyār
Bhāshyam Ayyangār
Bhāskara Ayyar
Bhāskaran
Bhāskararāmamūrti
Bhāskararāmayya
Bhāvana Āchārya
Bhāvānandam Pillai
Bhavānisankara Rāo
Bhavāniswāmi Rāo
Bhīma Achārya
Bhīmasankara Rāo
Bhīmasēna Rāo
Bhīmayya
Bhīmēswara Rāo
Bhōgayya
Bhōja Rāo
Bhujanga Rāo
Bhūminātlian
Bhūshanam
Bhūtalinga Ayyar
Bhūvarāhamūrti
Bhūvarāha Rāo
Biddayya
Bishtōpant
Brahmāji Rāo
Brahmānandam
Brahmayya
Brihadīsan
Buchchayya Chetti

Buchchirāmayyā
Buchchirāju

Chakkarai Chetti
Chākko
Chākku
Chakradhara
Chakrapāndiyan
Chakrapāni Rāo
Chakravarti
Chalamayya
Chalapati Rāo
Chāmu Mēnōn
Chandappa
Chandayya
Chāndi Kōsi
Chandramauli
Chandran
Chandrasēkhara
Chandu Nambiyār
Channigappa
Chāntan
Chāppan Mēnōn
Chāppunni Nāyar
Chattappunni
Chaturbhuja Dās
Chāttukkutti
Chāttu Mēnōn
Chāyappa
Chāyāpati Rāo
Chella Ayyar
Chellan
Chellaperumāl
Chellappa
Chellappan
Chellaswāmi
Cheluva Ayyar
Chelva Ayyangār
Chelvakēsava-
Chelvaranga Rāju
Chenchayya Chetti
Chenchurāmayya
Chengal Rāo
Chengalrāya Ayyar
Chengalvapati
Chengalva Rāo
Chengalvarāya
Chengappa
Chengā Reddi
Chengayya Chetti
Chennakēsa
Chennakēsavayya
Chennukkutti Kurup
Cheriyan
Chidambara Ayyar
Chinnakāmarāju
Chinnakrishna
Chinnakrishnayya
Chinnappā Pillai
Chinnaswāmi Pillai
Chinnatambi
Chinnayya Pantulu
Chinnikrishna
Chinnikrishnayya
Chintāmani
Chirukāntan
Chittayya
Chitti Bābu
Chokkalingam
Chokkanāthan
Chokkanna
Chōyikkutti
Chūdāmani Ayyar
Chuppukkutti Mēnōn

Daivanāyakam
Daivasahāyam
Daivasikhāmani
Dakshināmūrti
Dāmōdaram
Dānappa
Dandapānayya
Dandapāni Ayyar
Dandāyudhapāni
Dāsa Ayyar
Dāsanna
Dāsappa
Dasaratharāman
Dasaratharāmayya
Dasaratha Rāo
Dāsarathi Rāo
Dāsarathiswāmi
Dattātrēya
Dēsika Āchārya
Dēvadāsan
Dēvāji Rāo
Dēvakatāksham
Dēval Rāju
Dēvamani
Dēvanātha Āchārya
Dēvanāthan
Dēvanāyakam
Dēvanēsam
Dēvappa Punja
Dēvaprasādam
Dēvapriyan
Devarāja Mudali
Dēvarājan
Dēvarājulu
Dēva Rāo
Dēvasahāyam
Dēvasikhāmani
Dēvavaram
Dēvayya
Dhanakōti Pillai
Dhanarāju
Dhanaswāmi
Dharmakkan
Dharmalinga Mudali
Dharmarāja Ayyar
Dharmaranga Rāju
Dharma Rāo
Dhōndu Rāo
Dīnabandhu Mahanti
Dīnadayālu
Diraviyam
Diraviya Nādār
Doraswāmayya
Durairājā
Durairāju
Duraiswāmi Ayyar
Duraisingam
Duraivēlu
Duraiyappa Ayyar
Durgāchala Mudali
Durgāprasāda Rāo
Dwaipāyana Achārya
Dwārakanāthan

Eapen
Eippa Nainan
Eippe
Ekāmbarayya
Ekāmbara Ayyar
Ēkāmbaram
Ēkāmbaranāthan
Ēkanātha Ayyar
Ekāntalingam Pillai
Ekāntaranga
Ellā Reddi
Ēlumalai Kōnār
Erakimuttu Chetti

Gajarāja Mudali
Gajēndra Nāyudu
Ganapati Ayyar
Ganapatirāman
Ganapatisubba
Ganapatisubrah-
manyam
Ganapatiyappā
Ganapayya Shenai
Ganēsa Mahāpātrō
Ganēsan
Gangāchalam
Gangādhara Ayyar
Gangādharan
Gangādharappa

Anantan Nāyar
Ananta Pattar
Anantarāma Ayyar
Ananta Rāo Pantulu
Anantāryan
Anantasītārāma
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Appu Mēnōn
Appunni Mēnōn
Appu Sāstriyār
Appusundaram
Appuswāmi
Aramvalartanātha
Arangadan
Arāvamudu
Ardhanāri
Ardhanārīswara
Arōgyam
Arogyaswāmi

Arpudaswāmi
Arulānandam Pillai
Arulappan
Arula Pillai
Arulaswāmi Pillai
Arumainālhan
Arumaināyakam
Arumugam Pillai
Arunāchala Ayyar
Arunagiri Nāyudu
Asīrvādam Pillai
Aswattham Ayyar
Aswatthanārāyana
Atmanāthan
Avadayār Pillai
Avadhānulu Pantulu
Avudaiyappan
Ayyā Ayyar
Ayyādurai Ayyar
Ayyākutti Ayyar
Ayyalayya Nāyudu
Ayyalu Nāyudu
Ayyappan Pillai
Ayyāswāmi
Ayyāvenkata

Bābanna Kāmath
Bābu Rāo
Bādarāyana Sāstri
Bālagurunātham
Bālaguru Nāyudu
Bālāji Rāo Nāyudu
Bālakōtayya
Bālakrishna Ayyar
Bālakrishnamūrti
Bālamukunda Ayyar
Bālarāma Ayyar
Balarāma Ayyar
Balarāma Dās
Balarāma Krishnulu
Balarāmamūrti
Balarāmaswāmi
Balarāmayya
Bālasimha Rāo
Bālasingam
Bālasubrahmanyam
Bālasundaram
Bālaswāmi Chetti
Bālu Mudali
Bandappa Chetti
Bangārayya
Bangāruswāmi Pattar
Bāpanayya Nāyudu
Bāpanna
Bāpayya Pantulu
Bāpirāju

Bāppu
Bāpu Rāo
Basalinganna
Basalingappa
Basava Chetti
Basavanna
Basavarājēswaram
Basi Reddi
Bāvā
Bāvā Rāo
Bāvāswāmi Pant
Bayyappa Reddi
Beliyappa
Bhagavanta Rāo
Bhagavānulu Pantulu
Bhagavatisubrah-
manya Ayyar
Bhāgīrathi Rāo
Bhāgyam Pillai
Bhāgyanāthan
Bhairavamūrti
Bhaktavatsaludu
Bhānumūrti
Bharatālwār
Bharatan
Bhāshika Āchārlu
Bhāshya Achāriyār
Bhāshyam Ayyangār
Bhāskara Ayyar
Bhāskaran
Bhāskararāmamūrti
Bhāskararāmayya
Bhāvana Āchārya
Bhāvānandam Pillai
Bhavānisankara Rāo
Bhavāniswāmi Rāo
Bhīma Achārya
Bhīmasankara Rāo
Bhīmasēna Rāo
Bhīmayya
Bhīmēswara Rāo
Bhōgayya
Bhōja Rāo
Bhujanga Rāo
Bhūminālhan
Bhūshanam
Bhūtalinga Ayyar
Bhūvarāhamūrti
Bhūvarāha Rāo
Biddayya
Bishtōpant
Brahmāji Rāo
Brahmānandam
Brahmayya
Brihadīsan
Buchchayya Chetti

Buchchirāmayyā
Buchchirāju

Chakkarai Chetti
Chākko
Chākku
Chakradhara
Chakrapāndiyan
Chakrapāni Rāo
Chakravarti
Chalamayya
Chalapati Rāo
Chāmu Mēnōn
Chandappa
Chandayya
Chāndi Kōsi
Chandramauli
Chandran
Chandrasēkhara
Chandu Nambiyār
Channigappa
Chāntan
Chāppan Mēnōn
Chāppunni Nāyar
Chattappunni
Chaturbhuja Dās
Chāttukkutti
Chāttu Mēnōn
Chāyappa
Chāyāpati Rāo
Chella Ayyar
Chellan
Chellaperumāl
Chellappa
Chellappan
Chellaswāmi
Cheluva Ayyar
Chelva Ayyangār
Chelvakēsava
Chelvaranga Rāju
Chenchayya Chetti
Chenchurāmayya
Chengal Rāo
Chengalrāya Ayyar
Chengalvapati
Chengalva Rāo
Chengalvarāya
Chengappa
Chengā Reddi
Chengayya Chetti
Chennakēsa
Chennakēsavayya
Chennukkutti Kurup
Cheriyan
Chidambara Ayyar
Chinnakāmarāju
Chinnakrishna
Chinnakrishnayya
Chinnappā Pillai
Chinnaswāmi Pillai
Chinnatambi
Chinnayya Pantulu
Chinnikrishna
Chinnikrishnayya
Chintāmani
Chirukāntan
Chittayya
Chitti Bābu
Chokkalingam
Chokkanāthan
Chokkanna
Chōyikkutti
Chūdāmani Ayyar
Chuppukkutti Mēnōn

Daivanāyakam
Daivasahāyam
Daivasikhāmani
Dakshināmūrti
Dāmōdaram
Dānappa
Dandapānayya
Dandapāni Ayyar
Dandāyudhapāni
Dāsa Ayyar
Dāsanna
Dāsappa
Dasaratharāman
Dasaratharāmayya
Dasaratha Rāo
Dāsarathi Rāo
Dāsarathiswāmi
Dattātrēva
Dēsika Āchārya
Dēvadāsan
Dēvāji Rāo
Dēvakatāksham
Dēval Rāju
Dēvamani
Dēvanātha Āchārya
Dēvanāthan
Dēvanāyakam
Dēvanēsam
Dēvappa Punja
Dēvaprasādam
Dēvapriyan
Dēvarāja Mudali
Dēvarājan
Dēvarājulu
Dēva Rāo
Dēvasahāyam
Dēvasikhāmani
Dēvavaram
Dēvayyā
Dhanakōti Pillai
Dhanarāju
Dhanaswāmi
Dharmakkan
Dharmalinga Mudali
Dharmarāja Ayyar
Dharmaranga Rāju
Dharma Rāo
Dhōndu Rāo
Dīnabandhu Mahanti
Dīnadayālu
Diraviyam
Diraviya Nādār
Doraswāmayya
Durairājā
Durairāju
Duraiswāmi Ayyar
Duraisingam
Duraivēlu
Duraiyappa Ayyar
Durgāchala Mudali
Durgāprasāda Rāo
Dwaipāyana Achārya
Dwārakanāthan

Eapen
Eippa Nainan
Eippe
Ekāmbarayya
Ekāmbara Ayyar
Ēkāmbaram
Ēkāmbaranāthan
Ēkanātha Ayyar
Ekāntalingam Pillai
Ekāntaranga
Ellā Reddi
Ēlumalai Kōnār
Erakimuttu Chetti

Gajarāja Mudali
Gajēndra Nāyudu
Ganapati Ayyar
Ganapatirāman
Ganapatisubba
Ganapatisubrahmanyam
Ganapatiyappā
Ganapayya Shenai
Ganēsa Mahāpātrō
Ganēsan
Gangāchalam
Gangādhara Ayyar
Gangādharan
Gangādharappa

Ganganna
Gangarāja
Gangarāju Pantulu
Gangārām
Gangā Rāo Nāyudu
Gangayya
Gangōji Rāo
Garuda Achārya
Garudāchala Mudali
Gaurīnātha Sāstri
Gaurīpati Rāo
Gavarayya Nāyudu
Gāyatri Ayyar
Gāyatrinātha Ayyar
Gāyatrivallabha
Giri Rāo
Giriyappa
Gōkarnam
Gōmāji Rāo
Gōmatnāyakam
Gōpāla Āchārya
Gōpāladēsika Āchārya
Gōpālakrishna
Gōpālakrishnama Patnāyak
Gōpālakrishnamma
Gōpālanārāyanan
Gōpālan Nāyar
Gōpāla Rāo
Gōpālaratnam Ayyar
Gōpālasundaram
Gōpālaswāmi
Gōpālayya
Gōpīnātha Rāo
Gōvinda Āchārya
Gōvinda Dās
Gōvindakrishna
Gōvindan
Gōvindanārāyanan
Gōvindappa Chetti
Gōvindarāghava
Gōvindarāja
Gōvindarāju
Gōvindarājulu
Gōvindasivan
Gōvindaswāmi
Gōvindayya
Gundappa
Gundu Rāo
Gurrāju
Gurumūrtayya
Gurumūrti Ayyar
Gurunātha Pillai
Gurupādam
Gururāja Rāo
Guruswāmayya
Guruswāmi Ayyar
Guruvayya Sāstri

Hampayya
Hanumanta Rāo
Hanumantulu
Hanumānulu Pantulu
Hanumayya
Haridās Nāyudu
Harihara Ayyar
Hariharan
Hari Rāo
Harisankar Bhatt
Harisarvōttama
Hayagrīva Rāo
Hayavadana Rāo
Hiriyanna

Īchara Mēnōn
Idichāndi
Ikkanda Mēnōn
Ilayālwār Ayyangār
Ilayatambi Pillai
Imbichchunni Nāyar
Inbaswāmi Pillai
Innayya
Irulāndi Pillai
Irula Pillai
Īswara Ayyar
Īswaramūrtiyā Pillai
Īswaran
Itti
Itticheriya
Ittimāthu
Ittiyerah
Ittup

Jagadīsan
Jagadīswara Mudali
Jagannātha Chetti
Jagannātham
Jagannāthaswāmi
Jagannāyakulu
Jagapatirāju
Jaggarājan
Jagga Rāo Nāyudu
Jaggarāya Pillai
Jaimini Pillai
Jaladurgaprasāda-rāyudu
Jalapēswara Ayyar
Jambulinga Mudali
Jambunātha Ayyar
Jambunāthan
Jambuswāmi
Jānakirāmayya
Jānaki Rāo
Janārdana Rāo
Janārdanaswāmi
Jangam Reddi
Japajnānam
Jayantīswara Ayyar
Jayarāma Ayyar
Jayarāmachandra
Jaya Rāo Pantulu
Jēsudāsan Pillai
Jēsudaiyān
Jīvāji Rāo
Jīvan Rāo
Jīvappa Nāyak
Jīvaratnam
Jīvaratna Nāyudu
Jnānadēsikan
Jnānādhīkam Pillai
Jnānadurai
Jnānakkannu
Jnānamani
Jnānamānikkam
Jnānam Pillai
Jnānamuttu
Jnānaprakāsam
Jnānaratnam
Jnānasambandham
Jnānasikhāmani
Jnānasirōmani Nādār
Jnānaswāmi Mudali
Jnānavīran Pillai
Jnānavolivu
Jnānāyudham
Jnānayya
Jnāniyār Nādār
Jōga Rāo
Jōgayya Pantulu
Jōtināyakam

Kachchapēswara
Kadingi Nedungādi
Kadirvēlu Mudali
Kailāsa Ayyar
Kailāsam Pillai
Kailāsapati Mudali
Kālahasti Ayyar
Kālappa Mudali
Kālēswara Rāo
Kallapirān Pillai
Kalyānakrishnayya
Kalyānam
Kalyānarāma Ayyar
Kalyānasundara
Kalyānasundaram
Kalyānaswāmi
Kamalanātham

Kamalanātha Mudali
Kamalesa Nāyudu
Kāmaraju
Kāmayya
Kamban
Kāmbhotlu
Kāmēsam
Kāmēswara Rāo
Kammāran Nāyar
Kamōji Rāo
Kanakāchalam
Kanakarāju
Kanakaratnam Pillai
Kanakasabhai Pillai
Kanakasabhāpati
Kanakasabhēsa
Kanakayya
Kandaswāmi Mudali
Kannan Chetti
Kannayya Nāyudu
Kannuswāmi Pillai
Kantimatināthа
Karpakavināyakam
Karpūrasundara Pandiyan
Karunākara Mēnōn
Karuppanna Pillai
Kāsināthа Mudali
Kāsināthan
Kāsi Rāo
Kāsiviswalingam
Kasturi Chetti
Kastūriranga
Kāttiperumāl Pillai
Kaundinya
Kāyarōhana Mudali
Kēlappan
Kēlu Erādi
Kēlukkutti
Kērala Varma
Kēsava Pai
Kēsava Pillai
Kēsavayya
Kēsavulu
Kittunni
Kochchukrishna Mārār
Kochchunni Kurup
Kōdandapāni Chetti
Kōdandarāma
Kōdandarāmānujulu
Kōdandarāmaswāmi
Kōdandarāmayya
Kōdanda Rāo
Kōlappan Pillai
Kōman
Kōmban
Kondalanārāyanaswāmi Nāyudu
Kondala Rāo
Kondalarāyudu
Kondappa Nāyudu
Kondayya Nāyudu
Kōnēri Rao
Kōnēti Ayyar
Kōppunni Nayar
Koprēsa Rāo
Kōra
Kōran
Kōsi
Kōtayya
Kōtilingam
Kōtiswara Ayyar
Kōyil Pillai
Kripāsankar
Krishnabrahmam
Krishnāji
Krishnama Āchārya
Krishnamma
Krishnamūrti
Krishnan
Krishnappa
Krishna Rāo
Krishnaswāmayya
Krishnaswami Jatāvallabhar
Krishnayya Pantulu
Kulandai Reddi
Kulandaiswāmi
Kulandaivēlu Pillai
Kulasēkharan
Kumarachakravarti
Kumāradeva Mudali
Kumāraswāmi Sāstri
Kumāra Tatāchārya
Kumarēsan
Kunchitapadam
Kundu Panikkar
Kunhan Nāyar
Kunhi Bāppu
Kunhi Kannan
Kunhikrishnan
Kunhikkuttan
Kunhikkutti
Kunhi Rāman
Kunhunni Mēnōn
Kunjan Mēnōn
Kunju Achchan
Kunjukrishna Mēnōn
Kunju Nāyar
Kuppa Āchārya
Kuppan Ayyangār
Kuppu Rāo
Kuppuswāmi Chetti
Kuriyan
Kuruvilla
Kuttalingam
Kuttan Mēnōn
Kuttirāma Mēnōn
Kuttisankara Panikkar
Kutumba Rāo

Lachchanna
Lakkarāju
Lakshmana Ayyar
Lakshmanna
Lakshmana Perumāl
Lakshmanaswāmi
Lakshmayya Nayudu
Lakshmikantam
Lakshmikāntarāju
Lakshmikānta Rāo
Lakshmīnagabhūshanam
Lakshminarasa
Lakshmīnarasappa
Lakshmīnarasimham
Lakshmīnarasimhulu
Lakshmīnarasu
Lakshmīnārāyana
Lakshmīpati
Lakshmīvarāhan
Lingamūrti
Lingappayya
Lingarāju
Lingayya
Lingō Pant
Lōkanātha Mudali

Madanagōpāla Rāo
Madana Mōhana Simha Dēvu
Mādappayya
Mādhava Mēnōn
Mādhavan Nāyar
Madhusūdana Rāo
Maduraināyakam
Mahābala Rāo
Mahābandhu Dīkshitar
Mahādēva Ayyar
Mahālinga Ayyar
Mahārāja Pillai
Malayappa Ayyar
Mallaparāju
Mallāri Rāo
Mallayya
Mallikārjuna Āsan

Manavāla Nāyudu
Mānavēdan Rāja
Mānavikrama Rāja
Mangēsa Rāo
Mānikkam Pillai
Mānikkavāsaga Nādār
Mānikkavēlu Mudali
Mānikya Rāo Pantulu
Manjappa
Manjunātha Bāliga
Mannāruswāmi
Manōnmani Pillai
Māriyappa Mudali
Mariyaprakāsam
Mariyasūsai
Marisiddappa
Mārkandēya Sāstrulu
Mārtāndam Pillai
Marudāchala Mudali
Marudanāyakam
Māsilāmani Mudali
Mātrubhūtam Ayyar
Mayūranātha Ayyar
Mēlagiri Rāo
Mīnākshisundara
Mīnākshisundaram
Mōhana Rāo
Mōnappa Chetti
Moppūrappa
Mrityunjaya Ayyar
Mudaliyāndān Chetti
Mukhyaprāna Rāo
Mukkantīswarudu
Mukti Chidambara
Mukundarāja Gōvinda
Mukunda Rāo
Munayya
Mundappa Bangēra
Muni Chetti
Muniswāmi Pillai
Munisubrahmanyam
Mūrti Chetti
Murugappa Chetti
Murugēsa Mudali
Muttanna
Muttayya Chetti
Muttu Chetti
Muttukumāraswāmi
Muttuswāmi Ayyar
Mutyāluswāmi Chetti

Nāgabhūshanam
Nāgalingam Pillai
Nāgamani Chetti
Nāgam Ayya
Nāganātha Ayyar
Nāganna
Nāgappa Mudali
Nāgarāja Rāo
Nāgaratnam
Nāgasundaram
Nāgaswāmi Ayyar
Nāgēndram
Nāgēsa Rāo
Nāgēswara Ayyar
Nāgi Reddi
Nāgōji Rāo
Nallamuttu
Nallasivam Pillai
Nallaswāmi Pillai
Nallatambi Nādār
Namasivāyam Pillai
Namberumāl Chetti
Nambi Ayyangār
Nammālwār Chetti
Nānāswāmi Rāo
Nandikēswaram
Nanjappa Ayyar
Nanjundayya
Nānu Ayyar
Narahari Rāo
Nārappa Nāyudu
Narasa Ayyar
Narasanna Rāo
Narasarāju
Narasimha Dās
Narasimham
Narasimha Rāo
Narasimhaswāmi
Narasimhayya
Narasimhēswara
Narasimhulu
Narasinga Rāo
Nārāyana Ayyar
Nārāyanam Pillai
Nārāyanamūrti
Nārāyanan Nambudrippād
Nārāyanaswāmi
Nārāyanavarada
Nārāyanayya
Nargunam Pillai
Natarāja Ayyar
Natēsa Ayyar
Natēsam Pillai
Natēsan
Nāthamuni Mudali
Navamani
Nāyanakkannu
Nāyana Sāstri
Nāyanāvayya
Nāyar (Gōpālan, etc.)
Nayinappa Chetti
Nelliyappā Pillai
Nīlāchalam
Nīlakantha Ayyar
Nīlakantham
Nīlamēgha Pillai
Nīlamēgham Sāstri
Nūkayya

Pachchaiperumāl
Pachchayya Pillai
Padmanābha Sarma
Padmanābhayya
Padmanābhulu
Pakkiri
Palani Chetti
Palaniswāmi Mudali
Palaniyāndi Pillai
Palaniyappan
Pampana Gauda
Pampāpati Sāstri
Panchanāda Ayya
Panchāpakēsa
Pānduranga Mudali
Pāpa Chetti
Pāpayya Chetti
Parabrahma Sāstri
Paramanāyakam
Paramasivan Pillai
Paramēswara Ayyar
Paramēswaran Mūssad
Paramēswaranunni
Paramu Pillai
Paranjōti Mudali
Paranjōtiyā Pillai
Parānkusam Nāyudu
Parasunātha
Parasurāma Ayyar
Paripūrnam
Pārthasārathi
Pārvatīsam
Pattābhirāma Rāo
Pattābhi Sītārāmayya
Peddirāju
Penchulu Chetti
Pērayya Sāstri
Pērinbam
Periyālwār Chetti
Periyanāyakam
Periyanna Chetti
Periyaswāmi Mudali
Pērrāju Pantulu
Perumāl Nādār

Perumālayya
Phāniyappayya
Pichchāndi Ayyar
Pichchayya
Pichchi Reddi
Pichchu Ayyar
Pichchumuttu Pillai
Piravipperumāl
Pītāmbara Ayyar
Ponnambala
Ponnambalanātha
Ponnappa Pillai
Ponnayya Nādār
Ponnuranga Mudali
Ponnuswāmi Nādār
Prakāsam Pantulu
Prakāsa Rāo
Pranatārtihara
Pullaswāmi
Pundarīkākshudu
Punnayya
Punitavēlu Mudali
Punyakōti Mudali
Pūrnaprajna Rao
Pūrnayya
Purushōttama Rāo
Pushpanātham
Puttanna

Rādhākrishna
Rādhākrishnamūrti
Rādhākrishnan
Rāghappa
Rāghava Achārya
Rāghavayya
Rāghavēndra Rāo
Raghunātha Sāstri
Raghunātha Tātāchārya
Raghunāthayya
Raghupati Nāyudu
Raghurāman
Raghūttama Āchārya
Rairu Nambiyār
Rājā Āchārya
Rājābādar Mudali
Rājabhūshanam
Rājagōpāla Āchārya
Rājagōpālakrishna
Rājagōpālaswāmi
Rājaguru
Rājamānikkam
Rājam Ayyar
Rājanāyakam Pillai
Rājāngam Ayyar
Rājappa Ayyar
Rājārām Rāo
Rajaratna Mudali
Rājasēkhara Sarma
Rājēndram Pillai
Rāju Mudali
Rājunāyakam
Rāma Ayyar
Rāmabhadra Nāyudu
Rāmabhadrudu
Rāmabrahmam
Rāmachandra Ayyar
Rāmachandrayya
Rāmachchan Nedungādi
Rāmadāsu Nāyudu
Rāmajōgi
Rāmakrishna Ayyar
Rāmakrishnamma
Rāmakrishnaswāmi
Rāmakrishnayya
Rāmalinga Ayyar
Rāmalingayya Chetti
Rāmalingēswarappa
Rāmamōhan Rāo
Rāmāmrita Ayyar
Rāmāmritam
Rāmamūrti
Rāman
Rāmanātha Ayyar
Ramanan
Rāmanarasu Pantulu
Ramanayya Pantulu
Rāmanna Chetti
Rāmānuja Ayyangār
Rāmānujulu Nāyudu
Rāmanunni Nāyar
Rāmaraghava Reddi
Rāma Rāo
Rāmarāyaningār
Rāmasēsha Ayyar
Ramasubba Ayyar
Rāmasubrahmanya
Rāmaswāmi Pillai
Rāmayya Pantulu
Rāma Varma
Rāmi Reddi
Rāmōtti
Rāmudu Ayyar
Rāmunni Mēnōn
Ranga Āchārya
Ranganātha Mudali
Ranganāyakulu
Rangarāju
Rangaswāmi
Rangavadivēlu
Rangayya Nāyudu
Rānōji Rāo
Rārichchan Mūppan
Ratna Chetti
Ratnasabhapati
Ratnaswami
Ratnavelu Pillai
Ravi Varma
Rāvunni Nedungādi
Rāyappa
Rudramūrti Āsāri

Sabhāpati Mudali
Sachchidananda
Sadagōpa Āchārya
Sadagōpa Rāmānuja
Sadāsiva Ayyar
Sahasranāma Ayyar
Sākētarām Nāyudu
Sāma Rāo
Sāmayya
Sāmbamūrti Ayyar
Sambandham
Sambandha Mudali
Sāmbasivam
Sāmbasiva Rāo
Sāmbayya
Sāmi
Sampatkumāra
Sampattu Ayyangār
Sāmu Ayyar
Sanjīvappa
Sanjiva Rāo
Sanjīvi Nāyudu
Sankappa Punja
Sankarakumāra Pillai
Sankaralingam
Sankaramūrtiyā
Sankaranārāyana
Sankaran Nayar
Sankara Pandālai
Sankararāman
Sankara Rāo
Sankarayya Nāyudu
Sankunni Mēnōn
Sannayya
Santānagōpālan
Santānakrishnan
Santānam
Santānarāma
Sāntappa
Sāntavīrappa
Santōsham
Sanyāsayya Nāyudu
Sanyāsirāju Pantulu
Saptarishi Ayyar
Sarabhēswara Ayyar

Sāranāthan
Sārangapāni
Sārangarājan
Saravana Mudali
Saravanamuttu Pillai
Saravanaperumāl
Sargunar
Sarvarāyudu
Sarvēswara Dīkshitulu
Sarvōttama Rāo
Sattanātha Pillai
Sattayya Nāyudu
Satyachidambara
Satyagirirājan
Satyāji Rāo
Satyamūrti
Satya Nādār
Satyanārāyana
Satyanāthan
Satyavāgīswara
Satyavāsagam
Saundaramānikkam
Saundararāja
Savarirāya Pillai
Savarimuttu
Savarinātha Pillai
Sāyana Sāstri
Sēkhara Kurup
Sēkhari Varma Rāja
Selvadurai Pillai
Selvanāyakam
Selvapati Rāo
Sēnādhipati
Sēnāpati
Sēsha Ayyangār
Sēshādri Ayyar
Sēshagiri Rāo
Sēshāchalam Chetti
Sēshāchalapati
Sēshappa
Sēshayya
Sēshu Ayyar
Sēturāma Ayyar
Sētu Rāo
Shanmukhakumāra
Shanmukham
Shanmukhappa
Shanmukhasundara
Simhādri Rāo
Singaperumāl
Singara Āchārya
Singāravēlu Chetti
Singari Nāyudu
Sītāpati Rāo
Sītārāma Ayyar
Sītā Rāo Pantulu
Sivabhūshanam
Sivachidambara
Sivagurunātha
Sivajnānam Pillai
Sivakolundu Mudali
Sivāmrita Sāstri
Sivandalingam
Sivaprakāsam
Sivarājan
Sivarāma Ayyar
Sivarāma-krishnamma
Siva Rāo
Sivasankaran
Sivasankarayya
Sivasubrahmanyam
Sivaswāmi Ayyar
Sivayya
Sōbhanādri Rāo
Sōmanātha Ayyar
Sōmanna
Sōmasundara Sāstri
Sōmayājulu
Sōmēswara Ayyar
Sōnāchalam
Srīhari Rāo
Srīkālahasti Ayyar
Srīkantayya
Srīkrishnulu Pātrudu
Srīnivāsagam Pillai
Srīnivāsarāghava
Srīnivāsa Rāo
Srīnivāsulu Nāyudu
Srīrāma Chetti
Srīrāmulu Nāyudu
Srīranga Āchārya
Subba Ayyar
Subbā Pillai
Subbanarasa Ayyar
Subbanna Āchārya
Subbarāghava Ayyar
Subbarāju
Subba Rāma Ayyar
Subbarāya Sāstri
Subbārāyudu Pantulu
Subbārāyulu Reddi
Subbayya Chetti
Subrahmanya Ayyar
Subrahmanyam
Sudarsana Āchārya
Sukhavanam
Sukumāran
Sundaragōpāla
Sundaralingam
Sundaram Mudali
Sundara Rāo
Sundaranānā Rāo
Sundararāja Ayyar
Sundararāma Ayyar
Sundaravadivēlu
Sundaravaradā
Sundarēsa Mudali
Sundarēswara Ayyar
Sūrappa
Sūrayya
Sūri Ayyar
Sūryanārāyanamūrti
Sūryanārāyana Rāo
Sūryaprakāsa Rāo
Sūsaikulandai Pillai
Swāmi Ayyar
Swāmikannu Pillai
Swāminātha Ayyar
Syāmala Rāo

Tāchchu Mēnōn
Tādulingam
Tambu Chetti
Tambuswāmi Pillai
Tammanna Chetti
Tammayya Nāyudu
Tāndavarāya Pillai
Tangaswāmi
Tangavēlu Mudali
Tanikāchala Mudali
Tānu Pillai
Tātāchārya
Tātam Ayyangār
Tharyan
Tillaināyakam
Timmakrishna Rāo
Timmanna
Tirukkāmu Chetti
Tirumalai Ayyangār
Tirumalaiswāmi
Tirumalaiyān Chetti
Tirumalaiyappā
Tirumal Rāo
Tirumuruganātha
Tirunārāyana
Tirunārāyanaswāmi
Tiruvēngadam
Tiruvēngadanātha
Tiruvēngadaswāmi
Tiruvīrarāyan
Tulasirāma Ayyar
Tyāgarāja Ayyar
Tyāgarāma Ayyar
Tyāgarāya Chetti
Tyāgasundara

Udayavarma Rāja
Uddandiswāmi
Ulaganātha Mudali
Umāmahēswara
Umāpati Mudali
Unichchōyi
Unni Erādi
Unnikkutti Kidāvu
Upēndra Pai

Vadivēlu Mudali
Vaidyalingam Pillai
Vaidyanātha Ayyar
Vaidyarāman
Vaidyēswara Ayyar
Vaikuntham
Vaikuntha Nāyakar
Vairavānanda Pillai
Vajravēlu
Vallabha Rāo
Vāmana Kāmat
Vānchi Ayyar
Varadappa Nāyudu
Varadarāghavayya
Varadarāja Ayyar
Varadarājulu
Varadarāju Mudali
Varada Rāo
Varadayya Nāyudu
Varāha Ayyangār
Varāhanarasimha Pātrudu
Vasanta Rāo
Vāsava Mēnōn
Vāsudēva
Vāsudēvamūrti
Vayyāpuri Mudali
Vēdāchala Ayyar
Vēdagiri Mudali
Vēdāji Rāo
Vēdamānikkam
Vēdamuttu
Vēdanāyakam
Vēlāyudha Āsāri
Vēlāyudhan
Vēlu Mudali
Vēmban
Vēmbu Ayyar
Vengu Ayyar
Venkanna Pantulu
Venkappa
Venkā Reddi
Venkāswāmi Rāo
Venkata Āchārya
Venkatāchala Ayyar
Venkatāchalam
Venkatāchalapati
Venkatādri Ayyar
Venkatagiri Nāyudu
Venkata Kannayya
Venkatakrishnayya
Venkatanarasayya
Venkatanarasimha
Venkatanārāyana
Venkatapati Nāyudu
Venkataperumāl
Venkatappayya
Venkatarāma Ayyar
Venkatarāmadās
Venkataramanamūrti
Venkataramana Pai
Venkataramana Rāo
Venkataranga
Venkata Rāo
Venkataratnam
Venkatarāya Chetti
Venkatarāyudu
Venkatarāyulu
Venkatasēshayya
Venkatasiva Rāo
Venkatasubba Ayyar
Venkatasubbarāyudu
Venkataswāmi
Venkataswētachalapati Rāo
Venkatavarada
Venkatēsam Pantulu
Venkatēsan
Venkatēswara
Venkatēswarulu
Venkayya
Venkōba Rāo
Vēnugōpāla Chetti
Vijaya Mudali
Vijayanarasimha
Vijayarāghava
Vijayarāghavulu
Vijayarangam Pillai
Vikrama Dēvu
Vināyaka Mudali
Vīrabhadra Rāo
Vīranna Nāyudu
Vīrappa Chetti
Vīrarāghavaswāmi
Vīrarāghavayya
Vīra Rāyan Rāja
Vīrāswāmayya
Vīrēsalingam
Vīru Nāyudu
Virūpāksha Nāyudu
Vissayya
Viswalingam Pillai
Viswanātha Ayyar
Viswāsam
Viswēswara Rāo
Vitthal Rāo
Vyāsa Rāo

Yadunātha Rāo
Yajnanārāyanayya
Yajnanna
Yajnarāma Ayyar
Yajnaswāmi
Yājulu
Yāmuna Āchārya
Yatirāja Mudali
Yatirājan
Yatirājulu
Yēsudaiyān

URIYA PERSONAL NAMES (MALES)

Ādikondo
Adināthо
Akulo
Ankulo
Anondo
Appanna
Arāmo
Arto
Artotrāno
Atongo
Bābono
Bahadūr
Bāhāji
Bajia
Bālāji
Balla
Bālokesworo
Bālokrushno
Bālunkesworo
Bālunki
Bāmodēbo
Bamsodhoro
Bāmsuniya
Banchha
Bānchhanidhi
Bānibhūshono
Bankia
Banko
Bānomboro
Bāpani

Bāsu
Bāsudebo
Bāvuri
Baya
Bāyi
Bāyina
Bāyini
Bāyidhoro
Bāyikuli
Beni
Bennu
Bennupāni
Bidyādhoro
Bighnorājo
Bihāribondhu
Bijulia
Bimbādhoro
Bina
Bināyoko
Binodia
Binōdo
Biprochorono
Bīro
Bīrobhodro
Bīroboro
Bironchinārāyono
Birūpāksho
Bisi
Bisunu
Biswokshēno
Biswombhoro
Biswonātho
Boidyonātho
Boigolo
Boikuntho
Boirāgi
Boishnobo
Bokshi
Boli
Bolia
Bollobho
Bollobhonārāyono
Bolobhodro
Bolorāmo
Bonna
Bonobāsi
Bonomāli
Borojo
Botchhia
Botchho
Boto
Botokrushno
Brojānondo
Brojobāsi
Brojobihāri
Brojobollobho
Brojobondhu
Brojokesworo
Brojokisworo
Brojomōhono
Brojosundoro
Brunda
Brundābono
Brundābonochondro
Budhi
Budhiya
Bhābogrāhi
Bhāgīrothi
Bhaluka
Bhāskoro
Bhayigo
Bhendia
Bhikāri
Bhikka
Bhīmo
Bhīmosēno
Bhobona
Bhogia
Bhogobāno
Bhogoboto
Bhoirobo
Bhojomono
Bhojono
Bhoroto
Bhuboni
Bhubonēsworo
Bhujo
Bhulla

Chemma
Chhobilal
Chhonochhonia
Chhota
Chhotria
Chintā
Chintāmoni
Chitro
Choita
Choitonyo
Chokodi
Chokro
Chokrodhoro
Chokropāni
Chompāinoli
Choncholo
Choncholochorono
Chondro
Chondrobhānu
Chondromoni
Chondrosēkhoro
Choro
Chorono
Choturā
Choturbhujo
Chowdhori
Chūdāmoni

Dāmo
Dāmōdoro
Dāsia
Dāso
Dāsorothi
Dēbānondo
Denlia
Dhārmiko
Dhonēsworo
Dhonia
Dhonna
Dhonnu
Dhonosundoro
Dhonurdhoro
Dhorma
Dhormo
Dhoronidhoro
Dhrubo
Dibākoro
Digōmboro
Dinna
Dinōbondhu
Doitāri
Domburu
Domburudhoro
Domma
Donāi
Donārdono
Dondāsi
Dondia
Dondo
Dondodhoro
Dondopānī
Doyānidhī
Dukha
Dulla
Dullobho
Durgāchorono
Durgāmādhobo
Durgāprosādo
Durjōdhono
Dusia
Dutia

Endu
Ekadosi
Ekadosia
Ekāmboro
Ekkai
Espati

Gādhu
Gandua
Ghagudia
Ghonia
Ghono
Ghonosyāmo
Giria
Giridhoro
Girinātho
Gōbindo
Gōbindochondro
Gōbindochorono
Gobiri
Goborā
Gobordhono
Gōdābori
Godādhoro
Godai
Gojānono
Gokulānondo
Gokulo
Gokulochando
Golla
Gombhāria
Gonēso
Gonēsworo
Gonga
Gongādhoro
Gongāpani
Gonopoti
Gopālo
Gopālokrushno
Gopi
Gōpichorono
Gōpinatho
Gopobondhu
Goposundoro
Gorāchāndo
Gorāmoni
Gourāngo
Gourisonkor
Gourīsyāmo
Gourochondro
Gourohori
Gundicha
Gura
Gurubāria
Gurunātho

Hadia
Hadu
Hadupāni
Hatirāmo
Hatti
Holodhoro
Honnu
Honso
Honumāno
Hori
Horia
Horibondhu
Horichorono
Horihoro
Horikrushno
Horimōhono
Horinārāyono
Horirāmo
Horischondro
Horosho
Hrudoyānondo
Hrushi
Hrushikēso

Indro
Indromādhobo
Īsano
Īsworo
Isworochondro

Jādobo
Jamolārjuno
Jānakirāmo
Jhogodia
Joddu
Jodumoni
Jogēsworo
Jogga
Jogi
Jogimoni
Jogīndro
Jogīndronātho
Jogobondhu
Jogodīso
Jogonmōhono
Jogonnātho
Jogotānondo
Jolodhoro
Jombēsworo
Jonārdono
Jotēsworo
Joyo
Joyokrushno
Joyomoni
Joyorāmo
Judhistiro
Jugolochorono
Jugolokisōro
Jugolokrushno
Jujhesti
Jujhia
Juria
Jutia
Kalia
Kaliāchorono
Kālu
Kālukinkōro
Kāmopālo
Kampo
Kanchia
Kannu
Kantāria
Kāntorājo
Kārtiko
Kārtikya
Kāsi
Kāsinātho
Kāsirāmo
Kela
Kēsa
Kēsobo
Khētra
Khētro
Khodalo
Khoga
Khogai
Khogesworo
Kholli
Khollia
Khonesworo
Khonna
Khotia
Khunfia
Kisorōchondro
Kobira
Kōdondo
Kōdondodhoro
Kohira
Kohnai
Koibolo
Koibolyo
Kokilā
Kolākoro
Koliā
Kombu
Kombupāni
Komolākānto
Komololōchono
Kondho
Kontho
Kopikētono
Kopilēsworo
Kopilo
Kopitāno
Korunākoro
Korunānidhi
Koya
Krupa
Krupāsindhu

Krushno
Krushnochoitonyo
Krushnochondro
Krushnochorono
Krutibāso
Kshetrobāsi
Kshetroboro
Kshudhādhoro
Kshyomākoro
Kshyomānidhi
Kubēro
Kunjia
Kunjo
Kurmonātho
Kusia
Kuso
Kussa
Kusuno

Lābho
Lābonyo
Lālmōhono
Lālu
Lenka
Lingo
Lingorājo
Lobba
Lobbo
Loboni
Lochhobono
Loċhhomono
Lochono
Loka
Lokēsworo
Lokonātho
Lokshmibollobho
Lokshmidhoro
Lokshmikānto
Lokshminārāyono
Lokshmono
Loksmichorono
Lolita
Lolitāmoni
Lombōdoro
Londa
Luttia

Madhia
Mādhobo
Magota
Māguni
Mārkondo
Michha
Mina
Mīnokētono
Mochi
Modhura
Modhusūdono
Modono
Modonogopālo
Modonomōhono
Mohādebo
Mohankālo
Mohdu
Mohēsworo
Mohimōhono
Mōhona
Mōhono
Mohontoria
Mohorgia
Mohorushi
Mokora
Mokundo
Mondorodhoro
Mongola
Mongulu
Moni
Monia
Monmotho
Monobōdho
Monomōhono
Mrutyunjoyo
Muktēsworo
Mukundo
Muli
Murāri
Murilīdhoro
Mussa

Nallu
Nārano
Nārāyono
Nassa
Nātho
Nētrōtsobo
Nīlāmboro
Nīlo
Nīlokontho
Nīlomādhobo
Nīlomoni
Nimai
Nimaichorono
Nirākāro
Nironjono
Nisānātho
Niteyi
Nitya
Nityānondo
Nobīno
Noboghono
Nobokisōro
Nodiachāndo
Nokulo
Nolinakshyo
Nondikēsworo
Nondo
Nondokisōro
Nondolālo
Noria
Norohori
Norosimho
Norosingo
Norōttomo
Notia
Notoboro
Noyono
Nrusimho

Obhimonyo
Obhinobo
Obhirāmo
Ochutānondo
Ochuto
Odwoito
Ogādhu
Oirāboto
Okshoyo
Okuro
Onādi
Onāmo
Onātho
Ongodo
Oniruddho
Onkuro
Onongo
Onongobhīmo
Ononto
Onontochorono
Onontopodmonābho
Onontorāmo
Ontorjāmi
Oporti
Orjuno
Orokhito

Paikira
Panda
Pāndobo
Pānu
Phetasingi
Phokīro
Phokīromōhono
Pindiko
Pītāmboro
Pitobāso
Pituyi
Podia
Podmochorono

Podmolōchono
Podmonābho
Podono
Ponchānono
Porānkuso
Porikhito
Porikshya
Poromānondo
Poromo
Porosu
Porosudhoro
Porosurāmo
Potito
Potitopābono
Prānokumāro
Premānondo
Priyānondo
Probhāchondro
Probhākoro
Proholādo
Prohorājo
Prokāsochondro
Prophullo
Prosonno
Prosonnokumāro
Punia
Puria
Purnānondo
Purnochondro
Puro
Purondoro
Purushōttomo
Pushya

Rādhachorono
Rādhakānto
Rādhakrushno
Rādhamōhono
Rādhanātho
Rādhānondo
Rādhāromono
Rādhāsyāmo
Rāghobo
Rājendro
Rājībo
Rājībolōchono
Rājībonētro
Rājogopālo
Rājono
Rāmānujo
Rāmēso
Rāmo
Rāmobollobho
Rāmochondro
Rāmogōbindo
Rāmohori
Rāmokrushno
Rāmolingo
Rāmomōhono
Rāmonātho
Rāmoprosādo
Rāsobihari
Roghu
Roghumoní
Roghunātho
Roibāria
Romākānto
Romēso
Rongonātho
Ronko
Rosiko
Rosikochondro
Rosikomōhono
Rotno
Rushi
Rushia
Rushobho

Sādhu
Sādhuchorono
Sāibo
Sārodāchorono
Sārongodhoro
Sārongopāni
Sārothi
Sēboko
Sibo
Siborāmo
Sikhoro
Símhādrí
Sindhu
Sitākānto
Sitānātho
Sitāprosādo
Sitāramo
Sōbha
Sōbhachondro
Sodānondo
Sodanono
Sodāsibo
Sodda
Sohodēbo
Sohosronāmo
Soito
Solia
Solla
Sombāria
Sōmonātho
Sōmosēkhoro
Sonāntano
Sonkulia
Sonya
Sonyāsi
Sorotkumāro
Sosibhushono
Sosidēbo
Sosidhoro
Sotchidānondo
Sotrughno
Sotya
Sotyānondo
Sotyobādi
Sotyonārāyono
Srībotso
Srīchondono
Srīdhoro
Srīhori
Srīkāntho
Srīkoro
Srīkrushno
Srīnibāso
Srīpoti
Srīrāmo
Srīrongo
Subudhi
Sudorsono
Sugrībo
Sukodēbo
Sukru
Sukuta
Summa
Surēndro
Surjyonārāyono
Syāmo
Syāmoghono
Syāmosundoro

Taria
Tarini
Tarinichorono
Tārono
Tāru
Tera
Thobiro
Thumba
Tikoro
Timma
Tinka
Tolonētro
Tomalēsworo
Tonkia
Tonko
Tonkodhoro
Trilōchono
Triomboko
Tura

Udoyochondro
Udoyonātho

Ugrosēno
Ujwolēsworo
Ulla
Umānātho
Umāpoti
Upēndro
Urdhobo
Utsobo
Uttomo
Uttori

URIYA SURNAMES.

Ācharjyo
Altia
Appoto
Arukho

Bakshi
Bāriko
Bārtia
Behara
Bhonlo
Bhunya
Bissōyi
Biswālo
Boithāru
Borādo
Bromha

Chitrokāro
Chompāitira
Chorchi
Chowdhori

Dakua
Dangua
Dās
Dāso
Dobāi
Dolāi
Dolobehara

Ghonto
Gontāito
Gowdo

Hodopo

Khadonga
Khondualo
Koro

Lenka

Mahānkudo
Mahānti
Mahāpātro
Maharona
Mahartha
Majhi
Mali
Mehekāpo
Misro
Mohonto
Moliko
Muli
Muni

Nahako
Naiko
Neppāko
Nondo

Pādhi
Pallai
Pālo
Paltasingi
Pāni
Pānigrāhi
Pātnaik
Pātro
Podhāno
Ponda
Porichchha
Porida
Posupāloko
Poti
Prida

Rāulo
Rāuto
Rona
Ronosingi
Rotho

Sāboto
Sāhani
Sāhu
Sāmonto
Sāmontora
Sānto
Santra
Senāpoti
Setti
Sing
Sio
Sodongi
Sotoposti
Subudhi
Swayi

Torai
Tripāthi
Tyādhi

MUSSALMAN NAMES.

A'azam 'Ali
A'azam Husain
A'azam Jāh
A'azam Sāhib
Abā-Bakar
Abu-'abd-ul-lah
Abu-Bakar
Abu-Muhammad
Abu-Tāhir
Abu-Tāiyib
Abu-Turāb
Abul-Hasan
Adam Khān
Adam Sait
Afsar Husain
Afsar Jang
Aftāb Ahmad
Afzāl Ahmad
Afzal Husain
Agha Khān
Ahl-ul-lah
Ahmad 'Ali
Ahmad Bādshāh
Ahmad Bakhsh
Ahmad Hasan
Ahmad Husain
Ahmad Kabīr Sāhib
Ahmad Muhī-ud-dīn
Ahsan-ud-dīn
Ahsan-uz zamān
Aiyūb 'Ali
Aiyūb Khān
Ajmal Khān
Akbar 'Ali
Akbar Husain
Akbar Jang
Akhgar Husain
Akahtar Ahmad
Akhtar Husain

Akram 'Ali
Allāhdād Khān
Altāf Ahmad
Altāf Husain
Altāf Rasūl
Amānat 'Ali
Amānat-ul-lah
Amīn Ahmad
Amīn-ud-dīn
Amīn-ul-lah
Amīr Ahmad
Amīr 'Ali
Amīr Hasan
Amīr Husain
Amīr-ud-dīn
Amīr-ul-lah
Amjad 'Ali
Amjad Husain
Ansar 'Ali
Ansar Sāhib
Ansar-ud-dīn
Anwār Ahmad
Anwar 'Ali
Anwar Husain
Anwar, Muhammad
Anwar Sāhib
Anwar-ud-dīn
Anwār-ud-dīn
Anwār-ul-lah
Arshad Ahmad
Asad Ahmad
Asad 'Ali
Asad Husain
Asad-ul-lah
Asaf 'Ali
Asaf Jāh
Asghar Ahmad
Asghar 'Ali
Asghar Husain
Ashraf 'Ali
Ashraf Husain
Asmān Jāh
Athar 'Ali
Athar Husain
Auliya Sāhib
Azhar Husain
'Aabid 'Ali
'Aabid Husain
'Aali Jāh
'Aaqil Ahmad
'Aaqil 'Ali
'Aarif 'Ali
'Aarif Husain
'Aasim 'Ali
'Aasim Husain
'Aasim Khān
'Aashiq Ahmad
'Aashiq 'Ali
'Aashiq Husain
'Abbās 'Ali
'Abbās Husain
'Abbās, Saiyid
'Abd-ul-ahad
'Abd-ul-'ali
'Abd-ul-'alīm
'Abd-ul-'allām
'Abd-ul-'azīm
'Abd-ul-'azīz
'Abd-ul-bāqi
'Abd-ul-bari
'Abd-ul-bāsit
'Abd-ul-ghaffār
'Abd-ul-ghafūr
'Abd-ul-ghani
'Abd-ul-hādi
'Abd-ul-hafīz
'Abd-ul-hai
'Abd-ul-hakīm
'Abd-ul-halīm
'Abd-ul-hamīd
'Abd-ul-haq
'Abd-ul-hannān
'Abd-ul-jabbār
'Abd-ul-jalīl
'Abd-ul-jamīl
'Abd-ul-karīm
'Abd-ul-khāliq
'Abd-ul-lah
'Abd-ul-lah Husain Badshāh
'Abd-ul-latīf
'Abd-ul-majīd
'Abd-ul-mālik
'Abd-ul-mannān
'Abd-ul-muhymin
'Abd-ul-mu'iz
'Abd-ul-mumin
'Abd-ul-mun'im
'Abd-ul-qadīr
'Abd-ul-qādir, Bangi
'Abd-ul-qādir, Muhammad, Quraishi
'Abd-ul-qaiyūm
'Abd-ul-quddūs
'Abd-ul-wadūd
'Abd-ul-wahhāb
'Abd-ul-wāhib
'Abd-ul-wāhid
'Abd-ul-wājid
'Abd-ul-wali
'Abd-ul-wārs
'Abd-ul-wāsi
'Abd-ur-rab
'Abd-ur-rahīm
'Abd-ur-rahmān
'Abd-ur-rashīd
'Abd-ur-raūf
'Abd-ur-razzāq
'Abd-us-salām
'Abd-us-samad
'Abd-us-sattār
'Abd-us-subhān
'Abd-ush-shukūr
'Ala-ud-dīn
'Ali Abbās
'Ali Ahmad
'Ali Akbar
'Ali Haidar
'Ali Hasan
'Ali Husain
'Ali Mazhar, Hāfiz
'Ali Miān
'Ali Muhammad
'Ali Naqi
'Ali Taqi
'Ali-ud-dīn
'Alīm-ud-dīn
'Alīm-ul-lah
'Askar 'Ali
'Askar Husain
'Askari Mirza
'Atā Muhammad
'Atā-ul-lah
'Atā-ur-rahmān
'Atā-ur-rasūl
'Azīm-jāh
'Azīm-ud-daulah
'Azīm-ud-dīn
'Azīz Ahmad
'Azīz 'Ali
'Azīz Mirza
'Azīz-ud-dīn Husain
'Azīz-ul-lah, Muhammad
'Azīz-ul-mulk
'Azmat Husain
'Azmat-ul-lah

Bāba Miān
Bābu Sāhib
Baday Sāhib
Bad'i-ud-dīn
Bad'i-ul-lah
Bad'i-uz-zamān
Badr-i-'alam
Badr-ud-dīn
Badr-uz-zamān
Badshāh Husain

Bādshāh Miān
Bādshāh Pīr
Bahā-ud-dīn Sāhib
Bahzād Khān
Bakhsh-i-'Ali
Bakhshish 'Ali
Bakhshu Miān
Bandah-Nawāz
Bandi 'Ali
Bāqir 'Ali
Bāqir Husain
Barakkat 'Ali
Barakkat-ul-lah
Bashārat Ahmad
Bashārat 'Ali
Bashārat Husain
Bashārat-ul-lah
Bashīr Ahmad
Bashīr-ud-daulah
Bashīr-ud-dīn
Bazl-ul-lah
Bēg, Mirza Muhammad
Bismillāh Sāhib
Burhān-ud-dīn, Saiyid

Chanda Miān
Chānd Bādshāh
Chandu Miān
Chirāgh-ud-dīn
Chirāuh 'Ali

Dāda Miān
Dāday Khān
Dātā Ganj Bakhsh
Daūd
Daūd 'Ali
Daūd Khān
Dīn Ahmad
Dīwān 'Ali
Dīwān Sāhib

Fahīm Ahmad
Fahīm 'Ali
Fahīm-ud-dīn
Fāiq Ahmad
Fāiq 'Ali
Faiyāz 'Ali
Faiyāz Husain
Faiyāz-ud-dīn
Faiz-i-Rasūl
Faiz-ud-dīn
Faiz-ul-lāh
Fākhir Ahmad
Fakhr-ud-dīn
Fakhr-ul-islām
Fakhr-ul-mulk
Falāh-ud-dīn
Faqīr Ahmad
Faqīr-ud-dīn
Farīd Sāhib
Farīd-ud-dīn
Fasāhat 'Ali
Fasāhat Husain
Fasīh Ahmad
Fasīh-ud-dīn
Fasīh-ul-mulk
Fath-i-Ahmad
Fath-i-'Ali Shāh
Fath-ud-dīn
Fattāh Husain
Fāzil Ahmad
Fazl-Ahmad
Fazl-i-Husain
Fazl-i-Nabi
Fazl-i-Rasūl
Fazl-ud-dīn
Fazl-ul-lah
Fazl-ur-rahmān

Gauhar 'Ali
Ghaffār 'Ali
Ghaffār Husain
Ghaffār Khān
Ghaffār Muhī-ud-dīn
Ghaffār Sāhib
Ghafūr Ahmad
Ghafūr 'Ali
Ghafūr Sāhib
Ghaiyās-ud-dīn
Ghālib 'Ali
Ghaūs 'Ali
Ghaūs Pīrān
Ghazanfar 'Ali
Ghazanfar Husain
Ghāzi-ud-dīn
Ghulām Ahmad
Ghulām 'Ali
Ghulām Dastgīr
Ghulām Ghaūs
Ghulām Haidar
Ghulām Hasan
Ghulām Husain
Ghulām-i-'Abbās
Ghulām Jīlāni
Ghulām Mahmūd
Ghulām Maula
Ghulām Muhammad
Ghulām Muhammad J'afar
Ghulām Muhī-ud-dīn
Ghulām Mujtaba
Ghulām Murtaza
Ghulām Mūsi Riza
Ghulām Mustafa
Ghulām Nabi
Ghulām Naqi
Ghulām Qādir
Ghulām Rasūl
Ghulām Samadāni
Ghulām Taqi
Ghulām-us-saqalain
Gulāb Khān
Gul Muhammad
Gulshan 'Ali Shāh
Gulzār 'Ali Shāh

Habīb 'Ali Shāh
Habīb-ud-dīn
Habīb-ul-lah
Habīb-ur-rahmān
Hādi 'Ali
Hādi-ud-dīn
Hafīz-ud-dīn
Hafiz-ul-lah
Haidar 'Ali
Haidar Husain
Haiyāt Bādshāh
Hāji Bādshāh
Hākim 'Ali
Hākim-ud-daulah
Hakīm-ud-dīn
Hālīm-ud-dīn
Hạmid Ahmad
Hāmid 'Ali
Hamīd Hasan
Hāmid Husain
Hāmid Mūhi-ud-dīn
Hāmīd Sāhib
Hamīd-ud-dīn
Hamīd-ul-lah
Hāmīd-ul-lah
Hamzah 'Ali
Hamzah Husain
Haqqāni Sāhib
Hāris 'Ali
Hārun Sāhib
Hārun Sait
Hasan 'Abd-ul-lah
Hasan 'Ali
Hasan 'Ata-ul-lah
Hasan Muhī-ud-dīn
Hasan Raza
Hasan-uz-zamān
Hāshim 'Ali
Hāshim Husain
Hāshim Muhī-ud-dīn
Hāshim Pīrān
Hashmat 'Ali

Hashmat Husain
Hazrat Bādshāh
Hazrat Pīrān
Hidāyat Ahmad
Hidāyat 'Alī
Hidāyat-ul-lah
Hikmat-ul-lah
Himāyat 'Alī
Himāyat Husain
Himāyat-ud-dīn
Himmat 'Alī
Himmat Husain
Himmat ud-dīn
Husaīn Ahmad
Husain 'Alī
Husain Khan
Husaini Pīrān
Husain-ud-dīn

Ibrāhīm 'Alī
Ibrāhīm Husain
Ibrāhīm Khān
Ibrāhīm Sāhib
Iftikhār 'Alī
Iftikhār Husain
Ihsān 'Alī
Ihtishām 'Alī
Ihtishām Husain
Ihtishām-ud-dīn
I'itibār 'Alī Shāh
I'itibār-ud-daulah
I'izāz Ahmad
I'izāz Alī
I'izāz Husain
Ikrām 'Alī
Ikrām Husain
Ilāhdād Khān
Ilāh Dīn
Ilāhi-Bakhsh
Ilāhi-Bakht
Imām 'Alī
Imām Muhi-ud-dīn
Imām Sāhib
Imām-ud-dīn
Imdād Ahmad
Imdād 'Alī
Imdād Husain
Intizām 'Alī
Intizām-ud-dīn
Iqān 'Alī Shāh
Iqbāl Ahmad
Iqbāl 'Alī
Iqbāl Husain
Irtiza 'Alī
Irtiza Husain
Is-hāq Ahmad

Is-hāq Sāhib
Is-hāq Sait
Ismā'il 'Alī
Ismā'il Husain
Ismā'il Khān
Isma'il Sait
Ismā'il Sait
'Ibād-ul-lah
'Imād 'Alī
'Imād-ud-dīn
'Ināyat Ahmad
'Ināyat 'Alī
'Ināyat Husain
'Ināyat-ul-lah
'Irfān 'Alī
'Ishrat 'Alī
'Ishrat Husain
'Izzat Ahmad
'Izzat Husain
'Izzat Nabī
'Izzat Rasūl
'Iz-zud-dīn

Jabbār 'Alī Shāh
Jabbār Husain
Jābir 'Alī
Jābir Husain
J'afar 'Alī
J'afar Husain
J'afar Muhi-ud-dīn Bādshāh
Jahandār Shāh
Jalāl-ud-dīn
Jalāl-ul-lah Shah
Jalīl Ahmad
Jalil Hasan
Jama'at 'Alī Shāh
Jama'at-ul-lah Shāh
Jamāl-i-Rasūl
Jamāl ud-dīn
Jamal-ul-lah Shāh
Jamil Ahmad
Jamīl Husain
Jāni Bādshāh
Jāni Miān
Jān Muhammad
Jannat Husain
Jān-ul-lah Shāh
Jasārat Husain
Jauhar 'Alī Khān
Jawāhir Husain
Jawwād 'Alī
Jawwād Husain
Jināyat Husain

Kabīr-ud-dīn
Kafālat Husain

Kafīl Ahmad
Kalīm Ahmad
Kalīm-ul-lah
Kamal-ud-dīn
Kamāl-ul-lah Shāh
Kamil Husain
Karāmat 'Alī
Karāmat Husain
Karamat-ul-lah
Karīm Khān
Karīm Muhi-ud-dīn
Karīm-ud-dīn
Karim-ul-lāh
Karim-ul-lah Shāh
Kāzim 'Alī
Kāzim Husain
Khādim 'Alī
Khādim Husain
Khairāt 'Alī
Khairāt Husain
Khair-ud-dīn
Khālid Ahmad
Khalīl Ahmad
Khalīl-ul-lah
Khitābat Khān
Khuda Bakhsh
Khuda-dād-Khān
Khuda Dost
Khurram 'Alī
Khurshīd Ahmad
Khwājah Husain
Khwājah Khān
Khwājah Muhi-ud-dīn
Khwājah Pīrān

Lāiq 'Alī
Lāiq Husain
Lāiq-ud-dīn
Lālji Wālji Sait
Latif Husain
Latīf Qādir Ahmad
Liyāqat 'Alī
Liyāqat Husain
Lutf-i-'Alī
Lutf-ī-rasūl
Lutf-ul-lah, Muhammad
Lutf-ur rahmān

Mabrūr Ahmad
Mabrur 'Alī
Maddāh Husain
Mafakh-khar-Husain
Mahābat Khān
Mahbūb 'Alī
Mahbūb Bādshāh

Mahbūb Husain
Mahbūb Khān
Mahbūb Pīrān
Mahdi 'Ali
Mahdi Hasan
Mahdi Husain
Māhir 'Ali
Mahmūd 'Ali
Mahmūd Hasan
Mahmūd Husain
Mahmūd Khān
Māil Sāhib
Mājid 'Ali
Mājid Husain
Mājid Khān
Mājid-ud-dīn
Makhdūm Husain
Makhdūm Pīrān
Malik Bādshāh
Malik Maulāna Sāhib
Malik Muhī-ud-dīn
Mansūr Ahmad
Mansūr 'Ali
Mansūr Husain
Manzūr Ahmad
Manzūr 'Ali
Manzūr Husain
Maqbūl Ahmad
Maqbūl 'Ali
Maqbūl Husain
M'arūf 'Ali
M'arūf Sāhi
Masīh-ud-dīn
Masīh-uz-zamān
Maslah-ud-dīn
Mas'ūd Ahmad
Mas'ūd 'Ali
Maudūd Ahmad
Maudūd 'Ali
Maula Bakhsh
Maula Husain
Maulāna Sāhib
Mazar-ul-lah
Mazhar Ahmad
Mazhar 'Ali
Mazhar Husain
Mazhar-ud-dīn
Mazhar-ul-haq
Miftāh-ud-dīn
Mihr 'Ali
Mihr-ud-dīn
Mihr-ul-lah
Minhāj-ud-dīn
Minhāj-ul-lah
Misbāh-ud-dīn
Misbāh-ul-lah

Mubārak 'Ali
Mubash-shir-Husain
Muhib 'Ali
Muhib Husain
Muhī-ud-dīn
Muhī-ud-dīn Ahmad
Mu'in-ud-dīn
Mu'i?-ud-dīn
Mujāhid-ud-dīn
Mujtaba 'Ali
Mujtaba Husain
Munawwar Husain
Munīr Muhammad
Munīr-ud-dīn
Muqtadir Husain
Murtaza 'Ali
Murtaza Husain
Mushtāq Ahmad
Mushtāq Hasan
Mushtāq Husain
Mustafa 'Ali
Mustafa Husain
Mutahhar 'Ali
Muzaffar Ahmad
Muzaffar Husain
Muzammil Husain
Muzammil-ul-lah

Nabī-Husain
Nabī-ul-lah
Nadīm-ul-lah
Nādir 'Ali
Na'īm-ud-dīn
Na'īm-ul-lah
Najm-ud-dīn
Najm-ul-huda
Nāna Miān
Nāsir Ahmad
Nāsir 'Ali
Nāsir Husain
Nāsir-ud-dīn
Nāsīr-ud-dīn
Nasr-ud-dīn
Nawāzish 'Ali
Nāzim 'Ali
Nazīr Ahmad
Nazīr 'Ali
Nāzir 'Ali
Nazīr Husain
Nāzir Husain
Nāzīr-ud-dīn
Nazir-ud-din
N'imat-ul-lah
Nisār Ahmad
Nisār 'Ali
Nisār Husain

Niyāz Ahmad
Niyāz Husain
Nizām 'Ali
Nizām-ud-din
Nudrat Ahmad
Nudrat 'Ali
Nudrat Husain
Nūr Ahmad
Nūr 'Ali
Nūr Muhammad
Nūr-ud-dīn
Nūr-ul-husnaīn
Nūr-ul-lah
Nusrat 'Ali
Nusrat-ul-lah

Pāchhu Miān
Pahalwān Sāhib
Pīr Ahmad
Pīr Pādshāh
Pīran Sāhib
Pīrū Miān

Qābil-ud-dīn
Qādir Ahmad
Qādir 'Ali
Qādir Husain
Qādir Nawāz
Qāim 'Ali
Qāsim 'Ali
Qiwām-ud-dīn
Qubūl Ahmad
Qudrat Ahmad
Qudrat 'Ali
Qudrat 'Azīz
Qudrat Halīm
Qudrat Nabi
Qudrat Rasūl
Qudrat-ul-lah
Quiyūm 'Ali
Qumar 'Ali
Qumar-ud-dīn
Qumbar 'Ali
Qurbān 'Ali
Qurbān Husain
Qutb-ud-dīn

Rafi'ī 'Ali
Rafi'ī-ud-dīn
Rafi'ī-ul-mulk
Rahat 'Ali
Rahat Husain
Rahīm 'Ali
Rahīm Khān
Rahīm-ud-dīn
Rahīm-ul-lāh

Rahmān 'Ali
Rahmān Husain
Rahmān Khān
Rahmat 'Ali
Rahmat Husain
Rahmat-ul-lah
Raja Miān
Rajjab 'Ali
Ramzān Khān
Rasūl Khān
Raūf Ahmad
Raza 'Ali
Raza Husain
Raza Khān
Rif'at Ahmad
Rif'at 'Ali
Riyāz Ahmad
Riyāz 'Ali
Riyāz-ud-dīn
Rustam 'Ali

S'aadat 'Ali
Sābit 'Ali
Sādiq 'Ali
Sādiq Husain
Sadr-ud-dīn
Sadr-ul-Islām
S'ad-ud-dīn
S'ad-ul-lah
Safdar 'Ali
Safdar Husain
Safi-ud-dīn
Safi-ul-lah
Sa'īd 'Ali
Sa'id-ud-dīn Sāhib
Saif-ud-dīn
Saiyid Muhammad
Sajjād 'Ali
Sajjād Husain
Sakhāwat 'Ali
Sakhāwat Husain
Salāh-ud-dīn
Salāmat 'Ali
Salāmat-ul-lah
Salih-ud-dīn
Salīm Bakhsh
Salīm-ud-dīn
Sami'i-ul-lah
Samsām 'Ali
Samsām-ud-dīn
Sanā-ul-lah
Sardār 'Ali
Sardār Khān
Sarfarāz Husain
Sarwar Sāhib
Sarwat Ahmad
Sarwat Husain
Saulat Husain
Shabbīr Husain
Shafi'i-ud-dīn
Shafi'i-ul-lah
Shams-ud-dīn
Sharf Ahmad
Sharf 'Ali
Sharf-ud-dīn
Sharīf, Muhammad
Shaukat Ahmad
Shaukat 'Ali
Shaukat Husain
Shujā'a-ud-din
Siddīq Hasan
Siddīq Husain
Silah-ud-dīn
Sirāj-Ahmad
Sirāj-ud-dīn
Siyānat 'Ali
Subhān 'Ali
Sufyān 'Ali
Sulaimān Ali
Sulaimān Khān
Sultān Ahmad
Sultān Ali
Sultān Husain
Sultān Mahmūd
Sultān Muhammad
Sultān Muhi-ud-dīn

Tafazzul Ahmad
Tafazzul Husain
Tāha Husain
Tāha Sāhib
Tāhir Ali
Tāhir Husain
Taib 'Ali
Tajammul Husain
Tāj-ud-dīn Sāhib
Talāwat 'Ali
Tālib 'Ali
Tālib Muhī-ud-dīn
Tamīm Ahmad
Tamīm Muhī-ud-dīn
Tasadduq Husain
Taufīq Husain
Turāb 'Ali
Turāb Husain
Turāb Khan Sāhib

'Ubāid-ul-lah, [Maulavi
'Umar 'Ali
'Umar Khān
'Umar Sāhib
'Usmān 'Ali
'Usmān Khān
'Usmān Sāhib

Wādūd Ahmad
Wādūd Khān
Wāhīd 'Ali
Wāhīd Sharif
Wāhīd-ud-dīn
Wajāhat Husain
Wajid 'Ali
Wajid Husain
Wajīh-ud-dīn
Wakīl Ahmad
Wali Ahmad
Wali Muhammad
Wali-ud-dīn
Wali-ul-lah
Wasi Ahmad
Was'i 'Ali
Wasi-ud-dīn
Wazīr 'Ali
Wazir-ud-dīn
Wilāyat Ahmad
Wilāyat 'Ali
Wilāyat Husain
Wilāyat-ul-lah

Yad-ul-lah Husain
Yahya Husain
Yahya Muhi-ud-dīn
Yahya Sāhib
Y'aqūb 'Ali
Y'aqūb Hasan
Y'aqūb Husain
Y'aqūb Sāhib
Yasin 'Ali
Yasīn Sāhib
Yūnus 'Ali
Yūnus Khān
Yūnus Sait
Yūsuf 'Ali Sāhib
Yūsuf Husain
Yūsuf Mirza

Zafar 'Ali
Zāhid Ahmad
Zāhid Husain
Zahīr Ahmad
Zahīr Hasan
Zahīr-ud-dīn
Zaigham 'Ali
Zain-ud-dīn
Zain-ul-'aabidin
Zākir Ahmad
Zākir 'Ali, M'utamid
Zākir Husain
Zakriya Ahmad

Zakriya Husain
Zakriya Sait
Zāmin Ahmad
Zāmin 'Ali
Zāmin Husain
Zamzam 'Ali
Ziya-ud-dīn
Ziya-ul-hasan
Zuhūr Ahmad
Zuhūr 'Ali
Zuhūr-ud-dīn
Zuhūr-ul-lah

MAPPILLAS.

Abu
Abu Bakar Kunhi
Adāmi
Adima
Adiyān Kutti
Ahmad Kōya
Ahmad Kunhi
Ahmad Kutti
Aidru
Aidrumān ('Abd-ur-rahmān)
Aidrumān Kutti
Ajjutti
Alippi
Amānat
Amānat Kutti
Ammu
Ammu Kutti
Assainār (Hasan)
Atla Kōya
Attan (Hasan)
Avadalutti
Avarān
Avarān Kōya
Avarān Kutti
Avaru
Ayammad (Ahmad)
'Abbās
'Abdu
'Abd-ul-lah Kōya
'Abd-ul-lah Kunhi
'Abd-ul-lah Kutti
'Alavi
'Ali 'Ammu
'Ali Kōya
'Ali Kutti
'Ali Yār

Bābā
Bābāchchi
Bābōtti
Bābu
Bachchig
Bāchchutti
Bādutti
Baduvan
Baittān
Baittān Kutti
Bamban
Bambankunhi
Bappan
Bappan Kōya
Bappan Kutti
Bappotti
Bāyan
Bāyankōya
Bāyankutti
Bīrān

Chadayan
Chadayan Kutti
Chekkōn
Chēkku
Chēkkutti
Chokkrān
Chokkrān Kutti

Dāū
Dāūd
Dawood Sahib
Dayinān

Farīd

Haidar
Haidross
Hakīm
Hamīd
Hamza
Harūa
Hasan
Hasan bin Saiyid Ahmad J'afāri
Hasan Kōya
Hasan Kunhi
Hasan Kutti
Hāshimi
Hassu
Hāttim

Ibrāhīm Kōya
Ibrāhīm Kunhi
Ibrāhīm Kutti
Idrīs
Imbichchi
Imbichchi Ahmad
Imbichchi Kōya
Is-hāq
Ismā'īl
Ismā'īli
Ismā'īlutti
'Isa
'Issu
'Issutti

J'afar
J'afar Kutti
Jamāl

Kamāl
Kamāli
Kamāl Kutti
Kammū
Kammu Kutti
Kōya
Kōya Kunhi
Kōya Kutti
Kōyāma
Kōyāmu
Koyappari
Kōyōtti
Kunhālan Kutti
Kunh 'Ali
Kunh 'Ali Kōya
Kunh 'Ali Kutti
Kunhāmadutti
Kunhāmi
Kunhāmmotti
Kunhāmū
Kunhavarān
Kunhavulla
Kunhāyan
Kunhi Ahmad
Kunhi Bāchchi
Kunhi Chekkōn
Kunhi Chēkku
Kunhi Kamāl
Kunhi Kutti 'Ali
Kunhi Makki
Kunhi Muhī-ud-dīn
Kunhi Mūssa
Kunhi Pakkar
Kunhi Pakki
Kunhi Palli
Kunhi Pāri
Kunhi Qādiri
Kunhi Qalandan
Kunhi Sā
Kunhi Sūdi (Kunhi Sīthi)
Kunhi Tūppar
Kutti 'Ali
Kutti Ammu

Indian Infantry—cont.

19th P.I. 19th Punjabis (also 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th to 31st, 33rd, 46th, 66th and 67th, 72nd, 74th, 82nd, 84th, 87th, 89th to 92nd)

20th I. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis)

23rd Pioneers. 23rd Sikh Pioneers (also 32nd, 34th, 48th, 64th, 81st, 107th, 121st and 128th)

35th Sikhs (also 36th, 47th)

37th Dogras (also 38th)

39th Garhwal Rifles

40th Pathans

41st Dogras. 41st Dogra Infantry

42nd Deoli Regt. 42nd Deoli Regiment

44th Merwara I. 44th Merwara Infantry

45th Sikhs. 45th Rattray's Sikhs

51st Sikhs. 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), 52nd, 53rd and 54th

55th Rifles. 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)

56th Punjabis. 56th Punjabi Rifles

57th Wilde's Rifles (no abbreviation)

58th Vaughan's Rifles (no abbreviation)

59th Scinde Rifles (no abbreviation)

61st Pioneers. 61st King George's Own Pioneers

63rd Palamcottah L.I. 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry

73rd C.I. 73rd Carnatic Infantry (also 75th, 76th, 79th, 80th, 86th and 88th)

83rd Wallajahbad L.I. 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry

93rd Bur. I. 93rd Burma Infantry

94th Russell's Infantry (also 95th)

96th Berar Infantry

97th Deccan Infantry (also 99th)

101st Grenadiers. The 101st Grenadiers

102nd Grenadiers. 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers

103rd Mahratta L.I. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry (also 105th, 110th, but 114th, 116th and 117th Mahrattas)

104th Wellesley's Rifles

106th Hazara Pioneers

119th I. 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment)

120th Rajputana I. 120th Rajputana Infantry (also 122nd and 123rd, Outram's Rifles).

124th Baluchistan I. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry (also 126th)

125th Napier's Rifles

127th Baluch L.I. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry

129th Baluchis. 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis

130th Baluchis. 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles)

1st G.R. (*a*) 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Malaun Regiment) (*b*) 1st Gurkha Rifles

2nd G.R. (*a*) 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles. (The Sirmoor Rifles) (*b*) 2nd Gurkha Rifles

3rd G.R. (*a*) 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. (*b*) 3rd Gurkha Rifles

Indian Infantry—cont.

4th G.R. 4th Gurkha Rifles (also 5th to 10th).

Volunteer Corps. Those now merged into the Indian Defence Force omit 'Volunteer' or place it within parentheses.—

Aden V. Rif. Aden Volunteer Rifles

Agra V. Rif. Agra Volunteer Rifles

Alld. V. Rif. Allahabad Volunteer Rifles

Assam V.L.H. Assam Valley Light Horse

A.-B. Ry. V. Rif. Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles

Bal'n V. Rif. Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles

Bang. R. Vol. Bangalore Rifle Volunteers

B. & N.-W. Ry. V. Rif. Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles

B.-N. Ry. V.R. Corps. Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (1st and 2nd Bn.)

Bihar L.H. Bihar Light Horse

B.B. & C.I. Ry. V. Rif. Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles (1st and 2nd Bn.)

Bo. L.H. Bombay Light Horse

Bo. V. Art. Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Bo. V. Rif. Bombay Volunteer Rifles

Bur. Ry. V. Corps. Burma Railways Volunteer Corps

Cal. L.H. Calcutta Light Horse

Cal. P.D.V. Corps. Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps

Cal. Sco. Vol. Calcutta Scottish.

Cal. V. Rif. (1st Bn.) Calcutta Volunteer Rifles (1st Bn.) and (2nd P. Bn.).

Cawnpore V. Rif. Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles

Chota Nag. L.H. Chota Nagpur Light Horse

Coorg & Mys. Rif. Coorg and Mysore Rifles

Coss'pr. Art. Vol. Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

E. Coast V. Rif. East Coast Volunteer Rifles

E.I. Ry. V. Rif. East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles

E.B. Ry. V. Rif. Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles

E. Beng. V. Rif. Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles

G.I.P.Ry. V.R. Corps. Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. (1st and 2nd Bn.)

Hyd. V. Rif. Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles

Kar. Art. Vol. Karachi Artillery Volunteers

Kolar G.F.R. Vol. Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers

Luck. V. Rif. Lucknow Volunteer Rifles

Mad. Art. Vol. Madras Artillery Volunteers (*The Duke's Own*)

M. & S.M.Ry. Rif. Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles (1st and 2nd Bn.)

M.V.G. Madras (Volunteer) Guards

(*i*) Complimentary addresses at the beginning of a letter or despatch, such as, MY LORD, SIR, DEAR SIR, etc , also in memorials and petitions, as MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

(*j*) Names of places in date lines (except in gazettes), and for signatures in Government Orders and Board's Proceedings

(*k*) Initials of orders, degrees, societies, etc , after names, such as, C S I, F R C S, PH D, D SC, etc, except those mentioned under 'Capitals'

(*l*) Dates in numerals as M DCCC XIV

ITALIC

Italic (indicated by one underline in manuscripts) is to be avoided as much as possible It is to be used in the following cases except in Acts and Bills where italic is employed for special purposes —

(*a*) For names of authors or authorities when run on in the same line after extracts, cases cited in Law Reports and in the judgments of the High Court, etc

(*b*) For titles of newspapers, periodical publications and magazines in the text, as *Fort St George Gazette*, but not in lists nor when the full titles are not quoted, as Published in the Fort St George and Tanjore district gazettes Names or titles of books, articles, chapters, the subject of notes or orders, etc, to be in ordinary type within double quotation marks

(*c*) For botanical and zoological genera and species and similar scientific names only when the common names or explanations appear in conjunction therewith, but to be in roman in lists of such names, tabular statements, etc

(*d*) For such words as *read*, *for*, *substitute*, *cancel*, *delete*, *omit*, *insert*, *add*, *deduct* in errata, amending Bills, etc Also for *Explanation*, *Illustration*, etc , in Acts and Bills

(*e*) For original additions or amendments to a Bill or draft, if necessary to indicate later amendments thick type or brackets may be used

(*f*) For lower case letters used as references when explaining diagrams , for capitals use roman, as Fig A, points *d e f*, the angle *xyz*.

(*g*) *For Foreign and Vernacular words*—Short phrases and sentences quoted *literatim* in the text, also single words in infrequent use and not included in the separate lists in this publication to be printed in italic without quotation marks long extracts, etc , in such languages to follow the practice of quotations in English All words of these classes, whether included in these lists or not, that are followed by a parenthetical explanation or translation to be in italic unless they are enclosed within quotation marks or unless they appear in special works, such as those on languages, etc , where they are numerous and do not require distinctive treatment Translations or transliterations accompanying words in vernacular characters to be in ordinary type—not italic

(*h*) For distinguishing English and foreign words spelt alike, with the exceptions noted under (*g*), such as cachet (a packet), *cachet* (a seal), pension = allowance, *pension* (French) = boarding house , or when foreign spelling is adopted instead of the anglicized

For numbers of any amount containing decimals or fractions; as, 90·5, 6½. (*Note.*—No decimal, no matter how many figures it contains, is plural.) If no unit is present the cipher to be inserted always; as, 0·45 not ·45. Omit the ciphers for cents where there are none; as, $125, not $125·00, but 125·05. Align decimal points in columns. Ciphers not to be used alone in figure columns: substitute leaders or blanks except when there are fractions; as, *s.* and *d.* following £; a. and p. after Rs., etc.

For money (Rs. 12–8–4 or As. 8–4, Rs. 8, but 9 pies, etc.), weight, measure, distance, dimensions, degrees of latitude, heat or gravity, scores in contests, general statistics, serial numbers, folios, moment of time (4–32 p.m.—use en dash and not hyphen) and for house numbers and addresses.

For chemical formula close up without space; use inferior figures when following symbols; as, $2H_2SO_4$.

For percentages; as, 45 per cent—no hyphens.

For official years use 1910–11 (en dash) except when there are two ciphers; as, 1899–1900 (never 1901–2). For periods of years when the dash represents 'and' or 'to' in full, use figures; as, 1910–11 (en dash), 1910—15 (em dash). The latter is, however, better expressed by 1910 to 1915, but copy may be followed by the press.

The same principle applies to other numbers; as, Nos. 2460–61, 2469–70 (en dash) and 2460—69 (em dash).

Numbers or sums of money employed as qualifiers or adjectives; as, 10-foot rule, 8-story building, 6-inch gun, a 3-maund bag, a 4-anna coin, a 300-rupee typewriter.

For paragraph, clause, article, section and rule numbers; as, in section 24, rule 20, etc. (but the nineteenth section); and within parentheses for subsidiary clauses, etc. To be in thick type for Acts and Bills only. [Use full point after 1, 2, 3, etc., but not after (1), etc.]

For all numbers in tabular statements and enumerations.

For Bills; as, Madras Bill No. 2 of 1892.

For Acts of Parliament, thus: 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 10, secs. 14 and 15; Geo. III, cap. 6. (See also 'Acts,' and 'Numerals' below).

In Indian Law Reports, etc., thus: I.L.R., 16 Mad., 257, etc.

For contrast in specifying scriptural text and other authorities and references; as, Genesis xv, 24; Plate III, fig. 6.

For votes and ballots; as, 6 for and 10 against.

For dates, except in legal documents (use always 12th May 1914, not May 12, 1914 nor May 12th, 1914); for pages, use 16–17, 322–23, iii–iv (en dash) if subject is continuous from one to the other, but if references are disconnected, then pp. 6, 7; 18—20, 320—26, ii—x (em dash). A good alternative is p. 16 sq. if the reference is to two pages only and pp. 18 sqq. when the reference is to more than a single page following.

For numbers in marginal notes and narrow columns, which are usually spelt out in the text.

Numerals in capitals—

For numbers of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures, books and numerical adjectives after names of monarchs; as, Act VII of 1890, George V (or George the Fifth) not George Vth.

For contrast with arabic figures or with letters; as, class II, section 2, group VI, form 6; Appendix H, Enclosure X.

For Public Works divisions, as, V Circle

For headlines in numbering papers in Government orders and Proceedings, also for enclosures, plates, schedules, groups of standardized forms (but not form numbers), volumes, parts and chapters of a work See also 'Exhibits', page 188

For numbering major budget heads under Receipts, as shown under 'Abbreviations'

N B.—No full point is required after a numeral in an ordinary sentence

Numerals in lower case roman and not italics—

For folios of preliminary matter or supplements (without parentheses)

For sub-paragraphs, clauses, sections or divisions (between parentheses), the gradation to be preferred is I (i), (*a*) for three sub-sections, etc , I (i), (*a*), I, for four, and I (i), (*a*), I, (I) for five, with the addition of (A) if more are wanted Greek or roman lower case letters are not to be employed for this purpose Roman numerals in capitals are out of place for the main section, clause or paragraph numbers

For quantities in Medical works

For contrast with capital numerals and figures

Punctuate figures thus 1,975, £23,126,270, Rs 2,31,26 270; for thousands of rupees (omitting 000) Rs 12,26, for rupees (omitting tens) Rx 1,26,27. (Note that punctuation for crores and lakhs applies to rupees only and not to quantities) No punctuation in year (1895), in G O numbers (No 1268), decimals (10 12), page 1167, or rule 1210 Decimal points to be used for budget figures expressed in lakhs, 78 57 lakhs Omit all commas also in built fractions, as $\frac{2}{10000}$

No punctuation is required for numerals, but to facilitate reading a hair space may separate the groups, as, MDCXIX

For numbers in words use commas, as, Two million, one hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifteen One lakh, twenty-three thousand and sixteen rupees were spent

DIVISION OF WORDS

(*a*) Division at the end of lines to be avoided as far as possible When a word must be divided, the part left at the end of a line should suggest the remainder which follows in the next line, so the division selected should, if possible, coincide with the pronunciation and the derivation, as photo graph, puritan-ism If this is not feasible, adopt the division which indicates the accent; as photography, abun-dance, inter-est, respon-dent, corro-dible, pre sent (verb), pres-ent (adj), criti-cism, philos-ophy, musi-cal, practi-cal, produc-tive

(*b*) The rule that the division at the end of a line should indicate to some extent the part commencing the next line is of importance in words in which more than one good division is admissible; as, episco-pal (not epis-copal), happi-ness (not hap-piness), exalta-tion, imagina-tion, but do not divide 'able' or 'ible' in words ending with those terminations

(*c*) Divide compound words at the junction of their constituent parts; as, spell-bound, story-teller. Do not divide compound or 'double words' containing a hyphen, except at the compounding hyphens, unless they occur in narrow columns or marginal notes; as, good-looking, roller-maker, not good-look-ing, rol-ler-maker.

(*d*) Divide vernacular words in ordinary type as far as possible 'on the vowel'; as, abhi-shayam, Gokulā-shtami. Two consonants not expressing one sound may be divided; as, Heb-bal.

(*e*) With other foreign words follow the rule of the language concerned; as, correspond-ent (Eng.), *correspon-dant* (Fr.).

(*f*) Letters representing a single degree, title, service, etc., as K.C.I.E., I.C.S., are not to be divided in any case.

(*g*) A group of figures representing a single amount of money, measurement, etc., and connected signs or symbols ordinarily printed without intervening space, not to be divided, as in 10- s., Rs. 1,500,- 10, £- 5,100, nor should fractional parts be placed in the second line. If this cannot be avoided, the fractions should be treated as separate words; as, for Rs. 14-7-6 use Rs. 14/7 annas and 6 pies; Acs. 1,416·16, Acs. 1,416/and 16 cents.

(*h*) Abbreviations like Rs., p., pp., sec., or No. may in special cases be separated, but they should be placed in the same line as the connected figures if possible.

For typographical reasons and to assist legibility *avoid* the following even when the division is logically correct:—

(1) Two-letter divisions such as 'en,' 'de,' 'or,' 'in' except in very narrow measures, and three-letter when admissible only by the addition of 's' to form the plural, as hor-ses, circumstan-ces.

(2) Division of words of less than six letters.

(3) Division of the last word of a paragraph unless it is of more than four syllables.

(4) Divisions at the ends of three or more successive lines.

(5) Division at the end of the last line of a page, especially the right-hand page.

(6) Divisions in bold display lines: alter the lengths of the lines in headings to avoid such divisions.

TRANSLITERATION.

Transliteration.—Vernacular names not included in this appendix or in the lists referred to therein or in the Imperial Gazetteer should, as a rule, be rendered *literatim* from the current spelling of the same names in the vernacular to which they belong. The orthography prescribed for these names should be scrupulously adhered to. On the other hand when European names and designations are put into the vernacular the characters which represent the sound should be used.

The general principle of transliteration is that each letter in the vernacular alphabet should be represented by a fixed letter or combination of letters in the roman alphabet with as few accented or diacritical letters as possible, though in some cases the rule is not applied fully to consonants. The following table is based on this principle, but in many names of places and words of common occurrence the popular spelling is retained, and the marked or accented letters are not employed.

Official system of transliteration

Roman equivalent	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindustani or Urdu	Uriya	Persian	Nagari (or Hindi)
a	அ	అ	ಅ	അ	ع * ا	ଅ	ع * ا	अ
ā	ஆ	ఆ	ಆ	ആ		ଆ	آ	आ
i	இ	ఇ	ಇ	ഇ	اِی	ଇ		इ
i	ஈ	ఈ	ಈ	ഈ	ی	ଈ	ی	ई
u	உ	ఉ	ಉ	ഉ	اُو	ଉ	و	उ
u	ஊ	ఊ	ಊ	ഊ	وٗ	ଊ	وٗ	ऊ
ri		ఋ	ಋ	ഋ		ଋ		ऋ
ri		ౠ	ೠ	ൠ		ୠ		ॠ
li	•	ఌ	ಌ	ഌ	•	ଌ	•	ऌ
e	எ	ఎ	ಎ	എ				
ē	ஏ	ఏ	ಏ	ഏ	ی	ଏ	وی	ए
ai	ஐ	ఐ	ಐ	ഐ	اَی	ଐ	اَی	ऐ
o	ஒ	ఒ	ಒ	ഒ	و	...	و	ʻ
ō	ஓ	ఓ	ಓ	ഓ		ଓ		ओ
au	ஔ	ఔ	ಔ	ഔ	اَو	ଔ	اَو	औ
m	•	ం	ಂ			ଂ		
h		ః	ಃ	ഃ		ଃ		:
k	க †	క	ಕ	ക	ک	କ	ک	क
kh		ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	خ	ଖ	خ	ख
g		గ	ಗ		گ	ଗ	گ	ग
gh		ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	غ	ଘ	غ	घ
n	ங	ఙ	ಙ	ങ		ଙ		ङ
ch	ச ‡	చ	ಚ	ച	چ	ଚ	چ	च
chh		ఛ	ಛ	ഛ		ଛ		छ
j	ஜ	జ	ಜ	ജ	ج	ଜ ଯ	ج	ज
jh		ఝ	ಝ	ഝ		ଝ		झ
n	ஞ	ఞ	ಞ	ഞ		ଞ		ञ
t	ட	ట	ಟ	ട	ٹ	ଟ		ट
th		ఠ	ಠ	ഠ		ଠ		ठ
d		డ	ಡ	ഡ	ڈ	ଡ		ड
dh		ఢ	ಢ	ഢ		ଢ		ढ
n	ண	ణ	ಣ	ണ		ଣ		ण

* Is equivalent to a, i, u

† k when initial or doubled

‡ Is equivalent to s also

Official system of transliteration—cont.

Roman equivalent.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani or Urdu.	Uriya.	Persian.	Nagari (or Hindi).
t	த	త	ತ	ത	ت	ତ	ت	त
th		థ	ಥ	ഥ	..	ଥ	...	थ
d		ద	ದ	ദ	د	ଦ	د	द
dh		ధ	ಧ	ധ	...	ଧ	...	ध
n	ந ன	న	ನ	ന	ن	ନ	ن	न
p	ப	ప	ಪ	പ	پ	ପ	پ	प
ph		ఫ	ಫ	ഫ	...	ଫ	..	फ
b		బ	ಬ	ബ	ب	ବ	ب	ब
bh		భ	ಭ	ഭ	...	ଭ	...	भ
m	ம	మ	ಮ	മ	م	ମ	م	म
y	ய	య	ಯ	യ	...	ଯ	...	य
r	ர ற	ర ఱ	ರ	ര റ	ر	ର	ر	र
rh	...	...	...	...	ڑ	...	..	..
l	ல ள	ల ళ	ಲ ಳ	ല ള	ل	ଲ ଳ	ل	ल ळ
v	வ	వ	ವ	വ	...	ୱ	..	व
l	ழ	...	...	ഴ	...	...	.	...
s, sh	...	శ	ಶ	ശ	...	ଶ	...	श
sh	ஷ	ష	ಷ	ഷ	ش	ଷ	ش	ष
s	ஸ	స	ಸ	സ	ث س ص	ସ	ث س ص	स
h	ஹ	హ	ಹ	ഹ	ح ہ	ହ	ح ہ	ह
ksh	க்ஷ	క్ష	ಕ್ಷ	ക്ഷ	...	କ୍ଷ	...	क्ष
jn	...	...	...	ജ്ഞ	...	ଜ୍ଞ	..	ज्ञ
ts	..	చ	...	.	..	..	...	...
z	..	జ	...	..	ذ ز ض ظ	...	ذ ز ض ظ	..
zh (je)	..	...	..	...	ژ	..	ژ	..
f	..	...	...	...	ف	..	ف	..
q	.	...	...	...	ق	..	ق	..

NOTE.—At the beginning of a word و may be represented by au, ou, or u, and ی by ai, e, i, or y. Persian letters او and ی are occasionally vowels or consonants; ا, when a consonant, is said to be a slight aspirate, و has the power of v or w, and ی that of y.

In Hindustani, etc., the apostrophe ' is prefixed to a vowel *without space* to indicate the addition of ع to the vowel. In older systems it is represented by the circumflex mark â, ê.

The hyphen is used to represent a phonetic connexion as Abd-ul-'ali for Abdul'ali as pronounced; Zain-ul-'abidin, Zain-ul'abidin.

System commonly used for other languages.

Roman equivalent	Grantha character	Gujarati	Marathi (in Nagari)	Kaithi (or Hindi)	Bengali.	Arabic
a	அ	અ	अ	अ	অ	*ع
ā	ஆ	આ	आ	आ	আ	ا—(final)
â	..		...	.	.	ى—(final)
i	இ	ઇ	इ	इ	ই	ـِ و
ī	ஈ	ઈ	ई	ई	ঈ	ی—(final)
u	உ	ઉ	उ	उ	উ	
ū	ஊ	ઊ	ऊ	.	ঊ	
ri	ரு	.	...	..	ঋ	
rī	ரூ	.	...	...	ৠ	
l	ளு	...	.	...	ঌ	
ē	ஏ	એ	ए	ए	এ	
ai	ஐ	ઐ	ऐ	..	ঐ	ـَی
o	.	.	.	...		—
ō	ஓ	ઓ	ओ	ओ	ও	
au	ஔ	ઔ	औ	औ	ঔ	ـَو
m	o	.		.	ং	
h	ஃ			..	ঃ	
k	க	ક	क	क	ক	ك ق
kh	ഖ	ખ	ख	ख	খ	خ
g	ഗ	ગ	ग	ग	গ	
gh	ഘ	ઘ	घ	घ	ঘ	غ
n	ங	ઙ	ङ	..	ঙ	.
ch	ச	ચ	च	च	চ	.
chh	ഛ	છ	छ	छ	ছ	
j	ஜ	જ	ज	ज	জ	.
jh	ഝ	ઝ	झ	झ	ঝ	..
n	ஞ	ઞ	ञ	...	ঞ	..
t	ட	ટ	ट	ट	ট	ت
th	ഠ	ઠ	ठ	ठ	ঠ	...
d	ഡ	ડ	ड	ड	ড	د

* Is equivalent to e also. E g , قلعة transliterated would be kal'a.

NOTE.—Before a labial the Anusvara is expressed by 'm.'

System commonly used for other languages—cont.

Roman equivalent.	Grantha character.	Gujarati.	Marathi (in Nagari).	Kaithi (or Hindi).	Bengali.	Arabic.
dh	𑌢	ઢ	ढ	𑂜	ঢ	ذ
n	ண	ણ	ण	𑂝	ণ	...
t	த	ત	त	𑂞	ত	ط
th	𑌥	થ	थ	𑂟	থ	...
d	𑌦	દ	द	𑂠	দ	..
dh	𑌧	ધ	ध	𑂡	ধ	..
dth	...	...	..	...	...	ظ * ض
n	ந	ન	न	𑂢	ন	ن
p	ப	પ	प	𑂣	প	...
ph	𑌫	ફ	फ	𑂤	ফ	...
b	𑌬	બ	ब	𑂥	ব	ب
bh	𑌭	ભ	भ	𑂦	ভ	...
m	ம	મ	म	𑂧	ম	م
y	ய	ય	य	𑂨	য	ى
r	ர	ર	र	𑂩	র	ر
l	ல ள	લ	ल, ळ	𑂪	ল	ل
v	வ	વ	व	𑂫	ব	..
s	𑌶	શ	श	𑂬	শ	س
s	ஷ	ષ	ष	𑂭	ষ	ش
s	ஸ	સ	स	𑂮	স	ص
h	ஹ	હ	ह	𑂯	হ	ه - ة - ح ة †
ksh	க்ஷ	ક્ષ	क्ष	...	...	...
jn	...	જ્ઞ	ज्ञ	...	...	...
z	...	...	...	...	...	ز
f	...	...	...		...	ف
w	...	..	...	...	...	و

* Pronounced as dth in 'width.'

† This letter to be omitted at the end of words, thus هديدة would be Hodaida, except before a following vowel, when it has the sound of *t*, e.g., مدينة *Medina*, مدينة النبى *Medinet-un-nabi.*

Quarterly Catalogue system —To ensure uniformity the following deviations from the official system are permitted.—

ṅ instead of n for ங Tamil and equivalents in other vernaculars
c „ ch „ ச „
ñ „ n „ ஞ „
ṭ „ t „ ట Telugu and equivalents in other vernaculars
ṭh „ th „ ఠ „
ḍ „ d „ డ „
ḍh „ dh „ ఢ „
ṇ „ n „ ண Tamil and equivalents in other vernaculars
ṉ „ n , ன Tamil
ṟ „ r „ ற Tamil and equivalents in other vernaculars
ḷ „ l „ ள „
ḻ „ l „ ழ Tamil, also ഴ Malayalam
ś „ s „ శ Telugu and equivalents in other vernaculars
ṣ „ s „ ష „
ṁ for ଂ Uriya and its equivalents, also Nagari
ḥ „ ଃ Uriya and its equivalents, also Nagari
ṛi „ ऋ Nagari and its equivalents in other vernaculars
ṝi „ ॠ „ „
ḷ „ ऌ „ „
ṯ instead of t for ٹ Hindustani
s̱ „ s „ ث „
ḥ „ h „ ح „
kh „ kh „ خ „
ḏ „ d „ ڈ „
ẕ „ z „ ذ „
ṛ „ rh „ ڑ „
ṣ „ s „ ص „
ẓ „ z „ ض „
ṭ „ t „ ط „
ẓ „ z „ ظ „
gh , gh „ غ „
ḳ „ k „ ق „

Oriental Manuscripts publications —The system to be followed for catalogues to preserve uniformity with those of other provinces differs from the quarterly catalogue system in the following —

ṛ instead of ṛi for ऋ Nagari and its equivalents
ṝ „ ṝi „ ॠ „
ḹ „ ḷ „ ऌ „
ḷ „ ḷ „ ள Tamil and its equivalents
ṉ „ ṉ „ ன Tamil
ḻ „ ḻ „ ழ Tamil, also Malayalam equivalent

Tamil and Telugu as Sanskrit, with sounds indicated by special symbols as below according to value —

Gutturals . k kh g gh ṅ h ḥ
Palatals c ch j jh ñ, sibilants y ś
Linguals ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ, „ ṛ ṣ, also ḷ ṟ ṟi for Telugu
Dentals t th d dh n, „ l s also l ḻ for Telugu
Labials p ph b bh m v ḥ, also ḥ for Telugu
Vowels a ā i ī ṛ ṝ ḷ ŭ ū Telugu u for ŭ
Diphthongs e ai ō au [and special characters ழ ḻ ள ḷ, ற ṟ]

Archæological Publications system.—The following modifications of the general scheme may be adopted:—

ṅ instead of ṅ for ङ Nagari and corresponding characters in other vernaculars and ञ Nagari;

ñ instead of n for ञ Nagari and its equivalents;

ṭ " t " ट "

ṭh " th " ठ "

ḍ " d " ड "

ḍh " dh " ढ "

ṇ " n " ण "

ś " s " श "

ḷ " l " ळ "

ṛ for ड़ Nagari; ṛh for ढ़ Nagari.

ṁ for ˙ (Anusvāra) Nagari and ං Uriya and its equivalents.

~ over the letter nasalized for ँ (Anunāsika) Nagari, as in talẽ.

ḥ for : (Visarga) Nagari and ଃ Uriya and its equivalents.

ḥ̈ for Jihvāmūlīya, also Upadhmānīya (Visarga itself, when followed by क् ख or प् फ्, is called Jihvāmūlīya or Upadhmānīya, respectively.

ṟ instead of r for ற Tamil and its equivalents.

ṉ " n " ன Tamil.

ḻ " l " ழ Tamil, also Malayalam.

ᵃ (superior) instead of a for medial short silent vowels.

Madras University linguistic works—(i) Tamil.—The following characters to be used:—c for ச; ẖ: for ஃ; k for க; l for ல; ḷ for ள; ḻ for ழ; m for ம; n for ந; ṅ for ங; ñ for ஞ; ṇ for ண; ṉ for ன; p for ப; r for ர; ṟ for ற; t for த; ṭ for ட; v for வ; y for ய.

(ii) Sanskrit, Special transliteration.—ṅ instead of n for ङ; c for ch, च; ch for chh, छ; ñ for n, ञ; ś for s, श; ṭ for t, ट; ṭh for th, ठ; ḍ for d, ड; ḍh for dh, ढ; ṇ for n, ण; ṣ for sh, ष; ḷ for l, ळ; kṣ for ksh, क्ष; jñ for jn, ज्ञ; r̥ for ri, ऋ; r̥̄ for rī, ॠ; l̥ for li, ऌ; Visarjanīya, ḥ; Jihvāmūlīya, ẖ; Upadhmānīya, ḫ; Anusvāra, ṃ for m.

(iii) Phonetic Symbols.—i̯ for non-syllabic i; u̯ for non-syllabic u; ĭ extra short i; ŭ extra short u.

ŋ voiced back nasal ŋ in MS.;

ɲ " palatal nasal ɲ "

ʋ " bilabial fricative ʋ "

ð " dental fricative ð "

ɡ " guttural fricative ɡ "

æ open e, as in hat; æ: corresponding long vowel; æ̃ corresponding nasalized vowel; ə indeterminate vowel, as in 'below'; ɔ the sound of o in 'more.'; ɔ: corresponding long vowel; ɔ̃ corresponding nasalized vowel.

ą for nasalized a; ą̄ for nasalized ā; į for nasalized i; į̄ for nasalized ī; ų for nasalized u; ų̄ for nasalized ū.

Linguistic Survey system.—This may be employed under special sanction when detailed scientific accuracy is desirable. It utilizes the characters used for the Catalogue of books and Archæological publications above, in addition to the following:—

h for ه Arabic as adapted to Hindustani.

sh „ ش „

zh „ ژ „

' in addition to ā, a, ع for ع Arabic as adapted to Hindustani, also for semi-consonants in Munda, as k', t', p', etc.

— for ا at beginning of a word; omit elsewhere.

ā instead of a for Alif-i maqsura, Arabic as adapted to Hindustani.

ts instead of ts for च Marathi, etc., also tsh for aspirate.

dz „ dz „ ज „ dzh „

zh or g for ږ Pushto according to pronunciation.

sh or kh for ښ „

ḍ and ḍḍ for ڊ and ڏ dḍ Sindhi.

ṅ and n for ڱ and ڻ Sindhi.

ṭ and ṭh for ٽ and ٺ „

á and acute accents for accented syllables.

â, ă, ĕ, ŏ, ö, ü, th and dh for sounds not provided for above which occur in writing phonetically languages like Bengali.

ṅ, ñ, n, *n* or m for ఽ Telugu according to position.

ñ in Korvi.

ei instead of ai for ஐ Tamil and corresponding characters in other vernaculars.

— for letter not pronounced.

ḷi instead of ḷ for ऌ Nagari and allied characters.

ṛ „ *r* „ ऋ „

sh „ s „ ष „

Ananda Ranga Pillai's diary.—Follows the official system, except that the circumflex vowels (â, etc.) are used instead of the long symbol ā, etc.

Imperial Gazetteer system.—Vowels: a has the sound of *a* in 'woman'; ā has the sound of *a* in 'father'; e has the vowel sound in 'grey'; i has the sound of *i* in 'pin'; ī has the sound of *i* in 'police' o has the sound of *o* in 'bone'; u has the sound of *u* in 'bull'; ū has the sound of *u* in 'flute'; ai has the vowel sound in 'mine'; au has the vowel sound in 'house.'

No attempt is made to distinguish between the long and short sounds of *e* and *o* in Dravidian languages, which possess the vowel sounds in 'bet' and 'hot' in addition to those given above. Nor are vowels marked as long in cases where mistakes in pronunciation are not likely to be made.

Consonants: Most Indian languages have different forms for a number of consonants, such as *d, t, r*, etc., marked in scientific works by the use of dots or italics. But this system notes only the following: the Arabic *k*, a strong guttural, is represented by *k* instead of *q* which is often used. Secondly, it should be remarked that aspirated consonants are common; and in particular, *dh* and *th* (except in Burma) never have the sound of th in 'this' or 'thin,' but should be pronounced as in 'boathook' and 'woodhouse.'

Burmese and some of the languages on the frontier of China have the following special sounds :—

aw has the vowel-sound in 'law'; ö and ü are pronounced as in German; ġy is pronounced almost like *j* in 'jewel'; ky is pronounced almost like *ch* in 'church'; th is pronounced in some cases as in 'this,' in others as in 'thin'; w after a consonant has the force of *uw*. Thus, *ywa* and *pwe* are disyllables, pronounced as if written *yuwa* and *puwe*.

The names of some places—e.g., Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Cawnpore—have obtained a popular fixity of spelling, while special forms have been officially prescribed for others.

The Burma Government system is not strictly transliteration—the object is to represent the sound rather than the spelling of Burmese words. The only diacritical marks used are the long accent ē to represent the *naukpyit* vowel sound, and the circumflex ô when the vowel is followed by a final consonant. In addition to its ordinary use to distinguish the component parts of compound names, the hyphen is used to separate letters when a vowel might be mistakenly pronounced; as, Kya-in. An apostrophe may also be inserted when the pronunciation of a word as transliterated is contracted; as, Pa'daung for Pandaung.

The Cingalese system uses the circumflex ^ instead of the long - for the vowels and the following additional diacritical letters: a̧, â̧, ḥ, rî, ḷi, ḷî, ṅ, ṇ, ñ, ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ḍ, ś, ṣ, ŭ, ḥ, n̆g, n̆j, n̆ḍ, n̆d, m̆b. For ordinary publications copy need not be followed, and all except the vowel markings may be omitted.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is essentially a guide to meaning, so the best principle is to use only such points as are necessary to show the real meaning at a glance by separating words into groups, and by indicating the relations between groups, though some conventional uses of punctuation marks must be followed. Avoid 'stiff' or 'close' pointing in all works; but as the opinions of authors differ, the copy is to be followed when requested and when it appears that attention has been paid to the matter in the manuscript. In other cases and when several writings appear in one publication, the special features noted below in cases where differences of style are permissible or mistakes are common should be followed.

Punctuation marks should not ordinarily be used after large display lines, nor in legal documents or agreements, but copy is to be followed when the author's intention is not clear or when so ordered, as in the case of High Court notifications, and in reprints of original extracts, letters and quotations placed within quotation marks even if the points appear to be incorrect.

THE COMMA.

Commas are used in a sentence generally to mark off adjuncts, phrases and clauses, non-restrictive adjectives, phrases, participles, participial phrases, adverbial phrases and clauses, and appositional and parenthetical expressions; also usually to separate all consecutive elements of a sentence which might be read together erroneously or which might momentarily bear a wrong interpretation; as, While the men were eating [,] an elephant escaped from travelling circus.

A comma is inserted after each word, phrase or group in a series, except after the last immediately preceding 'and,' 'or' or 'but' closely connected; as, A man, a boy and a girl were present; a hot, wet and disagreeable month; energy and perseverance, commonsense and judgment, are required for success.

But when there is no connecting word between the last two or when there is a contrast the comma is used; as, A man, a boy, a girl, were present; a hot, wet, but disagreeable month; he insisted gently, firmly, but kindly.

If the words in a series are adjectives preceding and qualifying the same noun and not connected by a conjunction they are separated from one another though not from the noun by commas; as, A fine, young bird; an unexpected, extraordinary, uncalled-for departure; a bold, bad man. When the adjective or other word qualifies or modifies the one following or is intimately bound up in sense with the noun no comma is necessary; as, A bright young man; a grand old English farmer.

The omission of the comma after 'and' or 'or' mentioned above is not universal, many authors preferring to use it after the last word in any series whether closely connected by a conjunction or not; as, A hot, wet, and disagreeable month. Copy will be followed if the comma is inserted; if the punctuation is left to the press the point should be omitted.

Synonyms or explanations connected by 'or' are however cut off by commas in all cases; as, He contracted myopia, or shortsightedness, which interferes with his work; they like jaggery, or bazaar molasses, too well. In other cases it is omitted; as, Owing to carelessness or shortsightedness he missed the target; he steals jaggery or rice if he can get it.

An introductory phrase or clause before a quotation, an enumeration, or an observation resembling a quotation, requires a comma after it, unless the introduction is formal or disconnected when the colon is used.

A comma should precede such introductory words, etc., as namely, to wit, that is, e.g., i.e., viz., and conclude the following clause, making the whole a parenthesis.

This applies to summaries and conclusions, also to such words and phrases as the following and kindred terms which usually require a comma after them at the beginning of a sentence and to be cut off by commas in other positions: firstly, moreover, nevertheless, at the same time, at all events, at least, at any rate, as a matter of fact, as a rule, in fact, in short, in conclusion, for instance, on the other hand, on the whole, on the contrary, besides (when not a preposition), however (except when used restrictively, i.e., when it can be omitted without affecting the sense), etc.

It is used after the complimentary introduction and the nominative of address; as, John, carry the water here. Dear Sir, My Friend, etc.

It is used to separate a name from the official designation, title, degrees or their abbreviations, etc.; also between the parts of addresses. It is unnecessary after the number of a house or street, and after the day or month in dates, or between the description and number in orders, proceedings, letters, etc.; as, 150 Mount Road, Madras; G.O. No. 20, Public, dated 20th January 1916; B.P. No. 11 (Land Revenue), dated 5th August 1895.

The comma is not to be used at the end of lines in tabular matter or before leaders. It is used before a dash after a complimentary address run on with the text, when the comma that would be required if the introductory words appeared in a separate line is retained before the dash; as, My Lord,—It is, I submit, quite true.

For further uses of the comma, see under 'Figures,' 'Dash,' and 'Colon.'

THE SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used principally in the following cases:—

In a compound sentence when the second member denotes inference, explanation, etc., connected by a conjunction; as, It is sheer waste of time to try to convince him; for he is a self-opinionated man.

When several successive clauses have a common connexion with the preceding; as, The Honourable Member was of opinion that four additional men should be appointed; that the bill should be discussed after two months; and that the opinion of the public should be invited beforehand.

For independent clauses with the connecting word omitted; as, Straws swim upon the surface; pearls lie at the bottom.

For clauses subdivided into smaller portions by commas, or in enumerations, etc., to indicate a grouping relationship where the comma is usually sufficient; as, The chief products are the following: wheat, rice and oats; potatoes, beets, beans; butter and cheese; groundnuts; iron; etc.

Before such words as 'namely,' 'that is,' 'as,' 'viz.,' 'to wit,' introducing an example or statement; as, Its contents can be divided into three sections; that is, displayed advertisement, title page, ornamental composition. This use is purely conventional.

Where such clauses commence with (1), (2), (*a*), (*b*), etc., either run on or printed as a sub-paragraph commencing with a lower-case letter, they should be separated by semicolons, and by a semicolon before the conjunction, if any, at the end of the penultimate clause. See example under 'Colon.'

The semicolon to be used also to avoid ambiguity in enumerations with addresses, qualifying titles, etc., run on in paragraph form where the comma would suffice if designations, addresses, etc., were not appended; as, There were present: The Rev. Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras; Mr. A. Thompson, a solicitor; his son, a vakil; M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Chetti, a Madrasi; and the Collector of Madras, Mr. S. F. Joyce. With commas only, this might specify nine persons instead of five.

THE COLON.

The Colon is ordinarily used in a sentence introducing an argument, example, quotation, saying or speech (when run on with the subject matter); generally after such words as 'as follows,' 'these words,' 'to sum up,' 'thus,' etc., and where these words are implied but not expressed; as, Three nations adopted this law: England, France and Italy.

After words marking a new stage in an argument such as, to proceed, to resume, etc.

To separate clauses one of which raises an expectation from the other or which expresses comparison or contrast without a

connecting word; as, Cowards die many times: the valiant never taste of death.

On title-pages between the place of publication and the name of the publisher; as, Madras: Edward Press, Georgetown, but not for index side headings, for which use full point or comma according to the original sense; as,

Jones, Mr. A., Appointing — Superintendent of Prisons.
Pensions. Revised rules for —.

After viz., i.e., e.g., etc., introducing an explanation; as, There are three ways of accomplishing the object; viz.: (1) by increasing the funds at our disposal; (2) adding some more members to the committee; and (3) by strenuous work in future.

Before a quotation, speech, or enumeration run on in the same paragraph; as, Shelley wrote the following: "All of us who are worth anything spend our manhood in unlearning the follies of our youth." If the quotation, statement, speech, etc., commences a new paragraph or follows in a separate line add a dash to the colon; as, The following figures prove this:—

THE PERIOD.

The Period or *Full point* is used—

(*a*) At the end of a complete sentence of whatever length which is not of an interrogatory or exclamatory nature, or interrupted.

(*b*) After abbreviated English words which represent the original sound, to denote omission; as, Mr., Dr., Rev. When the contraction affects the sound or the initial or final letters or figures of English words it is indicated by the apostrophe; as, can't, 'twill, tho'. See 'Apostrophe' (*a*). All abbreviations or contractions of words of foreign origin are shown by the full point; as, op. cit., viz. Note that names like Tom and Will may be either full words or abbreviations.

(*c*) After letters or initials representing words, names, designations, titles, services, degrees, phrases, etc.; as, T. C. Smith, D.S.O., M.B., I.C.S., e.g., p.m.

(*d*) After figures and numerals as paragraph or section numbers or headings, and in budget headings; as, I. Land Revenue; 30. Stationery and Printing.

(*e*) Before a dash in side-headings and after extracts when authorities, etc., are quoted at the end.

(*f*) After words or phrases transposed or inverted in dockets and indexes if the point would be inserted when the words were in their natural order; as, Connemara Library. Annual report of the —.

(*g*) The point is inverted to represent decimals; as, 1·56, 0·04, Rs. 60·10. Hours and minutes to be separated by the en dash; as, 1–56 p.m.; also fractions of money; as, Rs. 60–1–5.

(*h*) The decimal point is also used in a special sense to indicate fractions in budget figures expressed in lakhs; as, Rs. 55·43 lakhs.

The period is not to be inserted except as a punctuation mark—

(1) After signs, special characters, figures, chemical or other symbols fully representing omitted letters; as, £20, 23rd, 12mo, ℔ (but lb.), H_2O.

(2) After initial letters, etc., as headings in indexes and similar works.

(3) After the last figure or word in a line in tabular statement or column matter, whether followed by leaders or not; nor in long lists of names, words or examples.

(4) After sine, log, cosine, tan in mathematical works (though they are contractions).

(5) At the ends of display lines in title pages, half titles, nor at the end of page headlines, after chapter, section or part number at ends of headlines, cross headings, and running titles, if the meaning is equally clear without them.

(6) After numerals or figures for paragraph or section numbers enclosed within parentheses, nor for page numbers.

(7) After roman numerals in the text; as, Chapter XII, Matt. XI, 6; Henry VII, etc. The point is required only after numerals as ordinals; as, Edward VII's reign; but it is better to spell out in such cases.

(8) After letters when used for enumeration or illustration or reference marks; as, appendix B; Rooms A to P; He inspected G, H and I Companies.

(9) After ordinary or superior or inferior letters or figures used as reference marks.

THE DASH.

The Dash is used principally in the following cases:—

To mark a sudden change, irregularity, or break in the continuity of thought in ordinary sentences; as, Then he said—what do you think he said?

To indicate a marked pause, hesitancy, or stammering speech; as, I will—no—I will not—that is I—

To separate purely parenthetical remarks or explanations which appear to be too disconnected to be cut off from what precedes by commas, and yet have closer grammatical connexion than would be required if the parenthesis mark were used. The mark that would be required if the matter set off by dashes were omitted are sometimes inserted before the dashes.

To separate clauses summarizing or explaining those which precede, or repetitions and amplifications of the same statement; as, He lost hope, wealth, friends—in fact everything but honour.

At the end of an introductory paragraph which precedes a remark, statement, quotation, etc., or which is followed by subparagraphs or clauses without connecting words, such as 'the following.'

To separate the side-heading at the commencement of a paragraph from the subject-matter (with a period before the dash), also if run on in the same line after the complimentary salutation in a letter or an address (preceded by a comma), and after such words as Order, Resolution, Reference, etc., in Proceedings. It is not to be used after paragraph or section numbers, nor after index sideheads, for which the usual space is sufficient after a full point.

Numerals, figures and initial letters for enumerations followed by the description in headlines are treated as side-headings and require full point and dash; as, Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature, B.—Statements of Objects and Reasons.

Between a question and its answer if in the same line, but not between such words or their abbreviations *Q.* or *A.* (with or without a number) and the query or reply. This conventional use is adopted

when other paragraphs are run on in the same line and not in paragraph form, to economize space, as in indexes, catalogues etc

Between the end of a quotation, extract or statement, and the name of the author, act, book, or other authority after a period if in the same line, also without a point after a headline before such words or abbreviations, as, *cont*, etc

After such words as Read, Letter, To, Dated, and No in headings to Government orders or proceedings, no full point to be added

Also (without other points) after *substitute, add deduct omit*, etc, if the words or figures follow in a separate line

The addition of the dash to another point is to be avoided (except as mentioned under 'comma,' and for paragraph side-headings) and no punctuation mark should follow the dash used for normal purposes

The colon with a dash is used as a special exception between a Honourable Member's name and his speech The two points are required together in no other cases when run on in the same line, but they may be used if the connected matter at the end of the sentence follows in another line

The dash is also specially employed—

In the place of 'and' (short or half em) in numbers and dates, as 1905-06,

For 'to' (ordinary or one em length), as, Nos 2038—192 1905—15,

Between initials and dates after in 'notes', as, G S —26-1-12

In standardized forms, as, Group IX, 239 (*a*)—1,000—16 1 15,

For connecting subsidiary letters or numbers, as, 276/1104-R 664/10-3,

Also to denote incremental stages in pay, as, Rs 50—10—80 (see also 'Figures')

It is used with a space on either side to represent the principal words, phrases or transposed subject-matter, in abstracts of Government orders, letters and proceedings, in dockets, indexes and lists of contents, as, Rest house, Approving the proposal for erecting a — at Chingleput (see also 'Repetition')

A long dash is used when a sentence is interrupted, or left unfinished, or when a name, remark or date or part thereof is purposely omitted, as, I believe that you are ——, but why should I explain, L——d C——n and Mr —— are at the bottom of the mischief, He exclaimed —— When letters only are represented by the dash it should not be separated by spaces from the rest of the word

THE APOSTROPHE

The Apostrophe is usually employed—

(*a*) To indicate the omission of letters or figures in contractions when the original pronunciation is altered, etc, as, I've, o'er, 'Twas in '49 (1849) on a winter's night

(*b*) It is also used in Irish names, as O'Brien, O'Connor Scotch names usually have the turned comma, as, Mc'Dougall in cases of doubt use the apostrophe

(*c*) In addition to s for plurals of letters, figures and words, as, Ten R E's built it, mind your p's and q's 6's and 9's, there are several who's in the sentence

(*d*) To indicate the possessive singular, actual or implied, and the plural when ending in any other letter than 's,' the apostrophe and the letter s ('s) are added; as, The King's horses; a Collector's charge; man's body; men's bodies. Use the singular form for such expressions as, Three baker's dozens, ten miner's inches, if the hyphen is not used.

(*e*) For the possessive plural, it is placed after s; as, Dogs' tails; Tamil Collectors' duties; fingers' ends; Agriculturists' Loans Act.

(*f*) The possessive case should be used also in the case of nouns denoting time, space and weight, and in the case of a society or committee when it is composed of or is for the classes or persons named; as, The Madras Landholders' Association.

(*g*) For the sake of euphony, the apostrophe only and no s is added when the word in the singular ends in s, ss, ce soft, etc.; as, For conscience' sake, His Highness' dominions, Mr. Davis' special duty is extended. When the omission is likely to cause ambiguity or when the additional s is distinctly sounded insert the 's; as, Burns's, Princess's jewels.

(*h*) It is used as a mark of elision in foreign words and names; as, Duc d'Aumale.

(*i*) It is also employed to assist transliteration of vowel sounds in Persian, Arabic and cognate languages.

The apostrophe is not required (1) after a personal name attached to a building, road, canal, etc., as a compliment, memorial or distinction; as, Ampthill Road, Ripon Buildings, Harris College, Breeks Memorial School, Pophams Broadway, Rundalls Road. The 's after such names usually denotes original or present ownership; as, Shephard's School, Mackay's Gardens.

(2) For possessive pronouns ending in s; as, Ours, yours, hers, his, its, theirs, nor for the contractions canst, shouldst and wouldst.

(3) It is also incorrect to insert the apostrophe in such cases as the following where no sense of possession can be implied: Infectious Diseases Act, Companies Act, Additional Curates Society.

PARENTHESES.

Parentheses are used primarily for enclosing words commenting, modifying or explaining some part of a sentence into which they are thrust with little, if any, grammatical connexion. The marks of parenthesis are inserted only if such interpolations or remarks are made by the author of the text; as, I refused to give him (the head clerk) what he wanted. If added by some one other than the original writer the parenthetical portion should be enclosed within brackets, though the interruption in the sentence may be such as would ordinarily require the parentheses or dashes.

To enclose an authority, reference, definition or explanation; as, There are reasons (vide G.O. No. 22, Public, dated 22nd August 1910) for the remarks [Hear, hear!] which I made yesterday.

To distinguish numbers, enumerating or classifying letters of sub-paragraphs, sections or clauses; as, (2), (ii), (*c*) or such letters or figures used as reference marks.

In certain catalogues of books for the place of publication and the name of publisher, with brackets for the library number if following the name.

– *General.*—In ordinary sentences any point required at the place of interruption independently of the parenthetical clause or remark should be placed after the closing parenthesis or bracket mark, with the usual punctuation for other parts of the sentence within the parentheses. Thus, a complete sentence within parentheses or brackets requires the full point before the closing mark.

BRACKETS.

Brackets are used ordinarily—

To enclose the first of two explanatory or modifying portions of a sentence when parenthesis marks are used for the subordinate parenthetical clause; as, [vide G.O. No. 870 (copy enclosed)]. In ordinary sentences the main digression requires [ ] and the subordinate (.). Parentheses within parentheses are to be avoided.

To point out words and phrases which are not those of the original writer or speaker, particularly in quotations. They therefore enclose explanatory notes, comments, corrections, omitted or de-coded words in telegrams, interruptions, applause, translations or remarks of another writer or added subsequently, if run on with the text, in fact anything not in the original paper; as, I refused to give him [He means the head clerk] what he wanted. The President (after waiting): "The Hon'ble member from Ganjām [Mr. Ramachandra Rao] is not ready [a pause] so we will adjourn." In this example, the portions within brackets have been inserted by the reporter; if the name were set off by parentheses it would indicate that it was mentioned in the speech.

For words to be substituted, directions as to the mode of filling in forms, and '[*sic*],' [?], etc., inserted to call attention to an error or doubtful statement.

In Secretariat notes which are initialled only by an Honourable Member, the remainder of the surname is added within brackets, as H. G. S[TOKES].

Single brackets are used to cut off disconnected words, etc., at the ends of lines, such as before catchwords at the foot of a page and before words turned over at the end of a line instead of at the beginning, to save space in verse and in indexes.

Before or after headings, dates, sections, part or chapter numbers cut off from the title or name at the ends of headlines, etc. No full point at end is required in such cases.

Before authorities printed at the end of separate lines, as in correction slips, also in similar places for dates of passing of Acts.

For prices as in list of papers placed on Editors' table, and at foot of title pages.

QUOTATION MARKS.

Double marks (" ") to be used (*a*) to enclose all quotations or extracts reprinted with the exact words of the original in the text, with single marks for a quotation within matter already enclosed in double quotation marks, and again double marks for a quotation inside the second quotation.

(*b*) Titles of books, articles, poems, plays, pictures, the names of vessels, airships, aeroplanes, etc., the subject of notes, etc.,

referred to in the text of another paper to have double quotation marks. If in italic or other distinctive type no quotation marks are to be used. (See also 'Italic' and 'Law Reports.')

(*c*) In Legislative Council Proceedings, use double quotation marks at the beginning of a speech, at the beginning of each paragraph in which it is continued, and at the end of the last.

Single marks (' ') to be used—

(*d*) For a quotation within another already enclosed by double marks.

(*e*) For letters, words or phrases which may not be exact quotations but are used by way of emphasis, example or contrast.

(*f*) For foreign, vernacular, uncommon, slang or technical terms when printed in ordinary type unless occurring in lists.

(*g*) For titles of subjects, headings, etc., when referred to in the text, particularly when emphasis or contrast with the name of the work within double marks is desired.

(*h*) The quotation marks—double or single—are to be placed at the beginning of each paragraph of the extracted matter and at the end only. They are not to be repeated at the beginning of each line in a paragraph or run-on text, except in legal works and proceedings and Law Reports.

(*i*) Each part of a quotation when interrupted should begin and end with quotation marks.

Punctuation of quotations.—All points belonging to the quotation should come before the closing apostrophes, and other points should follow them according to the sense, except that, for typographical convenience, the full point and comma are printed before the closing apostrophes even if they do not form part of the quotation.

The first turned commas are usually preceded by a colon or if in a separate line by a colon and a dash, but other marks may be needed according to the closeness of the connexion, as, He observed "It is not right to libel a man." He observed as follows: "It is not right to libel a man."

Quotation marks are not required—

(1) For question and answer in evidence before committees courts, etc.

(2) For letters, quotations, extracts, etc., printed separately as enclosures or appendices.

(3) For a précis, summary or extract where the exact words are not repeated or where the tense or person has been altered.

(4) For quotations, extracts, words or phrases in italic, non roman or vernacular characters.

(5) For exact quotations distinguished by being set in a typ smaller than the text or by a special indention.

(6) For poetry if in separate lines, but if it runs on with th prose use quotation marks.

(7) For the subject of cross references in annual and othe Indexes.

(8) For names of sacred books, titles of reports, pen name names of characters, and for vessels, aeroplanes, etc., distinguishe by numbers.

(9) In catalogues and lists for titles of books and other name which ordinarily have single or double quotation marks.

GENERAL NOTES.

A or An.—*A* to be used before words beginning with a consonant, aspirated 'h' or a vowel having a consonant sound as the 'y' in 'union' and 'w' in 'one.'

An is used before a word commencing with other vowels or a silent 'h'; it may also be used before a sounded 'h' followed by an unaccented syllable, but this use is becoming uncommon.

The following are examples:—

a eulogy	a humble	a useful
a euphony	a one-sided	a usurper
a European	a oneness	a Utopian
a ewe	a unanimity	an habitual
a ewer	a unanimous	an heir
a herb	a unicorn	an heirloom
a herbal	a uniform	an historical
a heroic	a union	an honest
a honorarium	a unique	an honour
a hope	a unison	an hotel, -keeper
a horse	a unit	an hour, -glass
a hospital	a universe, -al, -ity	

Acts.—Quotations of the names of Acts to follow the 'Short titles' given in the "List of Acts and Regulations," published annually by the Legislative Department, omitting the initial definite article; as Police Act, 1861; Land Improvement Loans (Amendment) Act, 1889. For style when number is quoted see 'Abbreviations.'

Botanical names and economic products: follow the spelling of the scientific names in the Madras Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 24, or "List of Trees and Woody Climbers," 1914. If they do not appear therein, follow the "Dictionary of Economic Products of India" or "Hooker's Flora of British India." The vernacular equivalents given in all these publications must however be modified to agree with those in this Manual and with the official transliteration, particularly in the substitution of the long vowel for the acute wherever it occurs and in giving preference to the popular spelling, such as cholam for *shólam.*

Dates shall ordinarily be for calendar years. If given for fasli or other special year, the corresponding calendar year and the day and name of English month shall also be given within parentheses. Figures are not to be printed instead of months, except in Secretariat notes.

When abbreviated dates are added to signatures or initials, the year as well as the day and month are to be shown (see also 'Figures' and 'Abbreviations').

Ellipsis.—Indicate omission (1) of part of a word by a short dash; (2) of words in a paragraph by three full points separated by an em space . . . (including the last point, if any), (3) of whole paragraphs, etc., by a full line of asterisks (six for 35 ems size and three for half size) with equal space between. Omissions in Editors' table editions of Government orders may be indicated by asterisks, if not otherwise marked

Indexes and alphabetical lists.—Hindu names to be arranged according to the personal names.

Languages.—Observe the following order in arranging matte in lists, indexes or appendices: (1) English, (2) Tamil, (3) Telugu (4) Canarese, (5) Malayalam, (6) Hindustani, (7) Uriya; any othe to follow alphabetically.

Mathematical work.—Print the lower case letters in italics and th capitals in roman. The whole matter should be centred if i separate lines, the = symbols being ranged one below the other, bu if part has to be taken over to the next line the break made befor an =, a — or + sign; a thick space to separate the signs from th quantities. Whole numbers need not be punctuated; as 13500 no 13,500.

Reference marks.—Ordinary figures or letters should not be em ployed for this purpose as they lead to ambiguity. Use *, †, ‡, §, ‖ ¶ in order given; duplicate these when there are more than six notes as **, ††, etc.; for more than twelve use three, as *** . Superio figures may however be employed if the references are very numerous and run throughout the work but never for mathematica work.

Reference marks are to be placed, as regards punctuation, accord ing to the sense. If a single word, say, is extracted and referred to, the reference must be placed immediately after the word extracted and before the punctuation mark. But if an extract be made which includes a complete sentence or paragraph, then the reference mark should be placed outside the last punctuation mark

Repetition of words to be indicated by double commas if al lines can be indented to keep the words for which the commas are substituted clear of other matter without waste of space. When this cannot be done, 'Do.' to be used for repeated remarks and descriptive matter longer than six letters. 'Ditto' is not to be substituted in any case. Figures are to be repeated except in date lines, also words and abbreviations of less than six letters.

For indexes and contents space obtained by extra indention is the best substitute for the side-heading. Long dashes formerly in vogue to represent 'do.' are not to be used. In such indexes, etc. which are re-made up and issued in more than one form the subjec heads are to be repeated in full in all cases.

Reprints.—The 'style' as to spelling, capitals, etc., of reprinted orders, letters, reports, etc., connected with a Government order Board's Proceedings or similar paper is to be made uniform according to these memoranda, but when such papers are reprinted separately the style of the original to be followed.

Reprints of Acts, Bills and Notifications of other Governments, and the manuscripts of Old Records, Indexes, Petitions, Examination Lists and Electoral rolls to be followed exactly even as to misspellings.

Rulework.—Except in blank job forms, column lines are not required (1) for matter consisting of three columns and less; (2) to separate annas and pies column, lb. and oz., *s.* and *d.*, acres and cents, etc.

Special expressions.—The expression 'Indian Christian' to be used instead of 'Native Christian' in all official correspondence and returns but, as it is advisable that the words of Acts should be adhered to until the law is amended, such words as 'Native Christians' occurring in marriage licence notifications and similar works should not be altered.

Decisions or findings of other courts, in whole or part, extract from Acts, books, or reported cases to have double quotation mar at the commencement and end but not at the beginning of e line.

Passages in High Court judgments marked to be under quota to have double side quotations at the beginning of each line.

Interruptions or questions of judges, etc., to be in bracke (without quotation marks) with the name of the judge in sma capitals.

All names of books, treatises, etc., to be within single quotati marks.

Names of counsel employed to be in italics with 'and' roman, unless forming part of the name of a firm when ampersan (&) in italics should be used; names of cases cited to be in italics.

Foreign words and phrases to be in italics, except those in common use; but in the italic introductory notes to be in roman.

Ordinary vernacular words to be in roman; but those of rare occurrence when followed by a parenthetical explanation to be within single quotation marks.

Names of judges and other persons mentioned in the text to b in ordinary type.

The nature of suits and petitions, e.g., Original Suit, Civil Revision Petition, etc., when accompanied with numbers in the text to begin with capital letters.

All numbers above ten to be in figures, unless they represent money, dates, sections, rules, articles of Acts, books or judgments; but ordinal numbers to be spelt out, as 'fifth defendant,' 'twenty-second appellant,' etc.

Copy to be followed in the spelling of the names of suitors, of people and places except when they are not uniform in a case.

Abbreviations such as the following to be adopted:—

J. for Judge, C.J. for Chief Justice, JJ. for Judges, I.L.R. for Indian Law Reports, Calc. for Calcutta, Mad. for Madras, Bom. for Bombay, All. for Allahabad, Hon. for Honourable, etc.

Quote English Statutes as follows:—11 & 12 Vict., cap. 87; don't repeat the word "chapter."

In Letters Patent substitute 'article' for the word 'clause' or 'section.'

The words 'section' or 'sections,' 'schedule' and 'article,' to be printed in full unless preceded by name of any Act or regulation in the brevier introductory notes, when they are abbreviated.

Footnotes to cases cited to be in brevier in centre, but footnotes to cases reported to have ordinary reference marks and to precede others at foot of page.

Numbers of reference to cases cited to begin afresh within parentheses on each page.

The following words to begin with capitals wherever they may occur:—High Court, Appellate Side (but higher and lower Court) Appellate Court, Small Cause Court (but small cause side), City Civil Court, Counsel, Judge, District Judge, Subordinate Judge, District Munsif, Magistrate, Sub-Magistrate, etc.